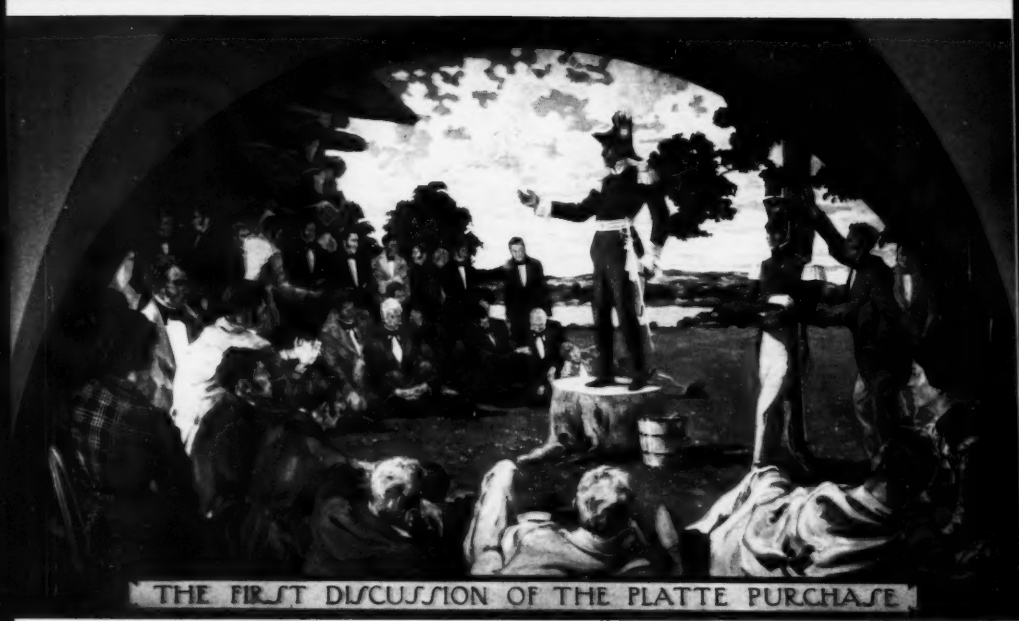


MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



OCTOBER 1957

Published Quarterly By

The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

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The Missouri Historical Review



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THE STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF MISSOURI

Vol. 52 • No. 1

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER, *Editor*
DONALD H. WELSH, *Asst. Editor*

Contents • October • 1957

	<i>Page</i>
MISSOURI'S PROGRAM FOR HIGHWAY HISTORIC MARKING. PART III. Directed by <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i> . Inscriptions by <i>Ruby M. Robins</i>	1
BOYHOOD IMPRESSIONS OF THE LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, AREA, 1858-1863. By <i>George A. McKee</i>	16
CLAY COUNTY. By <i>Floyd C. Shoemaker</i>	25
THE MISSOURI STATE FLAG. By <i>Allen L. Oliver</i>	35
VIGNETTES OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS. By <i>Dorothy J. Caldwell</i>	40
HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.....	49
MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS.....	91
ANDERSON HOUSE.....	Verso Back Cover
BIRTHPLACE OF JESSE JAMES.....	Back Cover

THE COVER:

In the summer of 1835 a militia muster was held near Liberty at the farm of Weakly Dale. At a mass meeting held after the morning drill General Andrew S. Hughes spoke strongly in favor of annexing the Little Platte area. "The First Discussion of the Platte Purchase," a painting by Walter Ufer of Taos, New Mexico, in the second

floor corridor of the State Capitol, depicts General Hughes addressing the mass meeting at Dale's farm. General Alexander W. Doniphan is leaning against a tree, and the entire assembly is listening intently to the speaker. The persistence of these border settlers helped to effect the Platte Purchase in Congress.

The Missouri Historical Review is published quarterly at 2601 Industrial Drive, Jefferson City, Missouri. Communications should be mailed to that address or to The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

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MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

We enjoy the *Missouri Historical Review* so much and all concerned are to be highly complimented for a good job, well done.—HENRY G. LENZ, Washington.

The *Review* is a wonderful production. It gets better all the time. Congratulations!—A. LOYD COLLINS, Poplar Bluff.

Both Mrs. McPheeters and I derive a great deal of pleasure from the *Missouri Historical Review* and certainly do not want to miss a single copy.—HAROLD MCPHEETERS, St. Louis.

I am old and ill—almost a shut-in, but I feel that I must write to tell you how much I appreciate the *Review* you have so ably edited for the State Historical Society of Missouri.—GEORGE FLOEN, Brooklyn, New York.

You are doing a splendid job with the State history of Missouri, and it is a pleasure and privilege to become a member of this Society. I wish you continued success in the very fine and splendid work you are doing.—R. M. GOOD, Point Lookout.

It is a wonderful organization and the magazine is so valuable.—MRS. H. R. RUNION, St. Joseph.

I request membership in the State Historical Society that I may be eligible to receive the *Missouri Historical Review*, which I have found most helpful in teaching Missouri to fourth grade children.—EULA B. SHOUP, Kansas City.

Being an ex-resident for these many years has seemed to dull the memory, and the quarterly is a welcome reminder.—W. J. GRAHAM, Beaverton, Oregon.

The *Missouri Historical Review* has been a constant source of delight to me and my family. We would, indeed, dislike missing one copy.—MRS. FRANK L. SNIDER, Cape Girardeau.

I enjoy the *Missouri Historical Review* immensely and feel that its publication is a service to the State of Missouri.—W. R. HOWE, Rolla.

The *Missouri Historical Review* is most interesting and informative. Thank you for making it a worthwhile publication.—MRS. A. W. THILENIUS, Cape Girardeau.

I look forward with pleasant anticipation to each copy of the *Review*.—W. R. HOWELL, Shelbyville.

The *Review* is most interesting, informative, and a beautiful piece of printing.—MRS. GILBERT H. DURSTON, St. Louis.

Permit me to say here that your magazine is making a wonderful contribution to the history of our own State.—MRS. J. WILL FIELD, Slater.

What a wonderful magazine your April 1957 quarterly proved to be.—ISADORE ANDERSON, Kansas City.

This is probably the best spent dollar of our "cultural" budget. Our heartfelt thanks to you for your efforts in behalf of the Society.—FRANKLIN A. RYKER, Long Beach, California.

The *Missouri Historical Review* gets more interesting with each issue.—THE REVEREND ALBERT J. PROKES, St. Louis.

The *Review* is indeed an outstanding publication of which you and indeed all Missourians may be justly proud.—MRS. EARLE W. STAATS, Wilmington, Delaware.

Congratulations on your splendid magazine. I always read it with interest.—MRS. J. W. SPENCER, Winfield.

MISSOURI'S PROGRAM FOR HIGHWAY HISTORIC MARKING, 1953-1955

DIRECTED BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER*

INSCRIPTIONS BY RUBY M. ROBINS**

PART III

Under Missouri's highway historical marker program, organized in 1951, the State Historical Society of Missouri is responsible for selecting the site to be marked, buying the marker, and preparing the inscription; while the State Highway Commission selects and prepares a location for the marker, installs it, and maintains both the marker and the location.

Markers completed during the 1953-1955 biennium are: *Bethel, Bonne Terre, Carthage, Cassville, Clark County, Fayette, Fulton, Harmony Mission, Hermann, Jefferson County, Laclede, Lebanon, Macon, Mexico, Nevada, Osceola, Palmyra, Platte County, Potosi, St. Louis County, Taney County, Tipton, Van Buren, and Wright County.* The inscriptions on the first 16 of these markers were published in the April and July issues of the *Review*, and this installment includes the remainder. (Inscriptions on the 28 markers completed in the 1951-1953 biennium were published in the 1955 issues of the *Review* for January, April, and July.)

Carried at the bottom of each side of the marker, but not reproduced here, is the information, "Erected by State Historical Society of Missouri and State Highway Commission, 1955." A line is used here to separate the two sides of the inscription. •

PALMYRA

Palmyra, founded in 1819, was for many years the northernmost town on the Salt River Trail from St. Charles to the Des Moines River. A Federal Land Office for the Salt River area located here, 1824-58, led all others in the state in the sale of

*Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary and librarian of the State Historical Society and editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*.

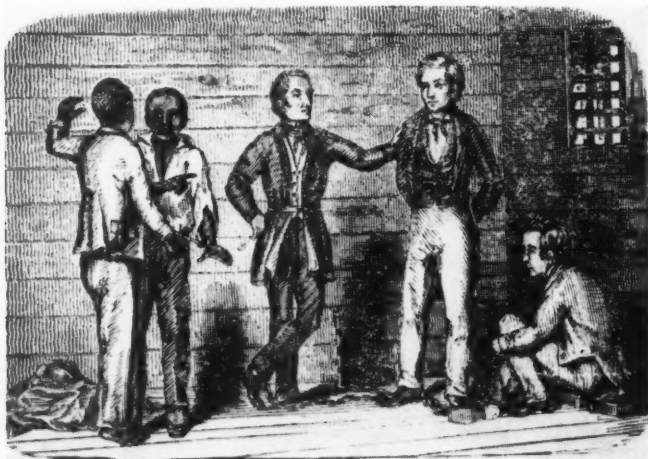
**Ruby M. Robins, B. A., M. A., University of Maryland; formerly taught at Montgomery Blair Senior High School, Silver Spring, Md.; now director of research of highway historical marker project of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

public land. In 1827 Palmyra became the seat of a newly organized county named for Revolutionary General Francis Marion.

On the Mississippi near here is the site of Marion City, laid out, 1835, by promoter William Muldrow. His wide sale of lots in the East resulted in an immigration called the "Eastern Run." Development of the new town was stopped by Mississippi floods.

Muldrow also laid out Philadelphia, west of Palmyra, where Presbyterian minister David Nelson had founded Marion College, the first Protestant college chartered in Missouri, 1831. Eastern funds and teachers gave the school early fame, but, in time, it closed for lack of money. In 1842 the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri bought it, renamed it Masonic College, and moved it to Lexington, Mo., in 1847. In Palmyra was St. Paul's (Episcopal) College, opened, 1848.

Palmyra, called the "Handsomest City in North Missouri" by 1860, was settled largely by Southerners on land ceded the U. S. by Iowa, Sauk, and Fox tribes, 1824. First white settler in the county area was Frenchman Maturin Bouvet, 1795. He shipped salt



Thompson, Prison Life and Reflections

Alanson Work, James E. Burr, and George Thompson, Abolitionists in Palmyra Jail, 1841

from his salines from a point southeast on the Mississippi until killed by Indians, 1800.

In a noted trial here in 1841 the Illinois abolitionists, George Thompson, James Burr, and Alanson Work, were sent to prison for attempting to entice slaves to run away.

A monument at the courthouse honors victims of the infamous Palmyra Massacre of Oct. 18, 1862. By order of Union Col. John McNeil, 10 Confederate prisoners were shot when Confederate Col. John C. Porter could not return a captured pro-Union civilian.

Here lived T. B. Anderson, pioneer lawyer; Jacob Sosey, founder of the "Spectator," 1839, oldest family-owned paper in Missouri; and World War I Gen. W. P. Jackson. In local cemeteries lie W. H. Russell, founder of the Pony Express, and George "Pegleg" Shannon, member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.



Massie—Mo. Res. Div.

Palmyra Massacre Monument

The Palmyra marker stands in Palmyra Roadside Park four miles south of Palmyra. Junction U. S. Routes 24 and 61.

PLATTE COUNTY

Platte is one of 6 counties formed from the U. S. Government's 1836 Platte Purchase in which Iowa, Sac, Fox, and small bands of other Indian tribes gave up over 2 million acres of land for \$7,500 and other benefits. The Purchase was annexed to Missouri, 1837, and Platte County, comprising 415 square miles, was organized,



Mural by George Gray, Hotel Robidoux, St. Joseph, Missouri

Indians Listen to Terms of the Platte Purchase Treaty

1838. The name comes from the nearby Platte (Fr. shallow) River.

In a fertile, glacial plains region, Platte County, early leading hemp grower, is now noted for its tobacco, grain, and livestock farms. Missouri's oldest continuing county fair is Platte County's, begun, 1858.

First settler near Platte City, the county seat, was Zadoc Martin who came, 1828, and ran a Platte River ferry for traffic to Fort Leavenworth. Weston, early thriving Missouri River port, now noted for its pre-Civil War architecture and tobacco market, was founded, 1837-38, to the northwest by Joseph Moore and Bela M. Hughes. Parkville, prominent early town to the southeast, was settled by George S. Park, 1838. Northward, Camden Point and New Market were settled in the 1840's.

Settled largely by Southerners, Platte County expanded with a planter economy. The rich soil of the area was early noted by the 1804 Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Platte County was deeply involved in the Kansas border strife over the extension of slavery that broke out when the Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed slavery north of 36° 30' in 1854 by repealing the 1820 Missouri Compromise. At Parkville, the press of the "Industrial Luminary" was thrown into the river when editor George S. Park criticized activities of proslavery men. In the Civil War, the area was torn by guerrilla warfare and Platte City, a proslavery center, was burned in 1861 and in 1864.

Among 15 schools of higher learning in the county by the 1890's is today's noted Park College, founded by George S. Park and John A. McAfee at Parkville, 1875.

Guy B. Park, governor, 1933-37, and David R. Atchison, pro-Southern leader and senator, 1843-55, lived in Platte City. Ben Holladay, the "Stagecoach King," lived at Weston. Near here is the pioneer Flintlock Baptist Church.



Mackay Hall, Park College

The Platte County marker has not been installed at this time.

POTOSI

Early mining center, named for the famous South American silver mine, Potosi was established by Moses Austin as the seat of Washington County, organized, 1813. Austin came here, 1797, after receiving a 3 square mile Spanish land grant, including Mine à Breton lead diggings opened about 1773 by Francois Azor, nicknamed Breton.

Under Moses Austin (1761-1821) lead, which brought Missouri's first settlers, became the base of its first major industry. Here he sank the first mine shaft in Missouri and built the first reverberatory furnace west of the Mississippi. He founded Herculanum, to the east, as a lead depot. Austin died soon after the



O. E. Berninghaus—Capitol Lunette. Massie Photo

Early Lead Mining

Spanish governor of Texas had granted his petition to settle 300 American families there. His son, Stephen, carried out the colonizing venture. In the Presbyterian Cemetery here, under a concrete vault, lie Moses and his wife, Maria Brown Austin.

Here Stephen Austin, "Father of Texas," spent his boyhood, and here lived John Rice Jones, State Supreme Court judge, 1820-24, and Daniel Dunklin, governor, 1832-36. Potosi had the second academy in Missouri, 1817.



Berninghaus in A. W. Clark, *Story of Barytes*. Permission of De Lore Div., National Lead Co.

Cleaning Barytes Ore (Tiff) With the "Rattle Box"

Center for one of the largest barite or "tiff" mining areas in the U. S., Potosi serves a mining, farming, and lumbering county. In 1819, explorer Henry R. Schoolcraft listed 28 mines in the county where French gold and silver seekers early discovered lead. In the Indian Creek area, ore is now mined.

Northward is Old Mines, a French village reminiscent of Missouri's colonial days. The first mine was opened there, 1726, by Philip Renault. In the

area are Cannon's Mines with its primitive furnace and Sibboleth Mine opened by John Smith T., speculator from Tennessee. An early iron works, Springfield Iron Furnace, opened near Potosi, 1823.

The first Presbyterian Church west of the Mississippi was organized, 1816, in Bellevue Valley to the south, first settled by Scotch-Irish pioneers from N. C., 1807. In this valley passed the Cherokee Indian "Trail of Tears" to Okla., 1837. In Caledonia, platted, 1816, the Bellevue (Methodist) Collegiate Institute opened, 1867. Near town is historic Bellevue Presbyterian Cemetery. Washington State Park, with its Indian petroglyphs, is on Big River. At Irondale is a Boy Scout Camp.

The Potosi marker stands in a turn out at the western approach to Potosi. State Highway 8.

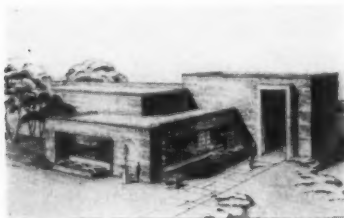
SAINT LOUIS COUNTY

The county was first visited by white colonists when missionary priests, Illinois French, and Kaskaskia and Tamaroa Indians settled the temporary village of Des Peres, 1700-03. The village site, laid out 18 years after La Salle claimed the territory for France, is now within St. Louis city limits.

The county's first permanent settlement was St. Louis, founded by Pierre Laclede, 1764. Though France had ceded the region to Spain, 1762, the settlements were made by the French, and other early villages were Creve Coeur, Carondelet, and Florissant, an early Catholic educational center. In the late 1700's, Americans began to settle farms on the creeks and rivers. On Cold Water Creek, a Methodist Church was formed, 1806, and on Fee Fee Creek a Baptist, 1807.

St. Louis and its surrounding settlements formed one of 5 Spanish districts before the American period began, 1804, and one of first 5 counties of Missouri Territory, organized, 1812. St. Louis city and county separated, 1876, and Clayton was laid out as the new county seat, 1878. The name is for Ralph Clayton, who gave 100 acres of land.

St. Louis County developed as a suburban and recreational area, and a feature of its growth is the incorporated towns founded outside the city limits of St. Louis.



Library and Museum, Concordia Historical Institute, Clayton

Events of early county history include the establishment of Ft. Prince Charles at the mouth of the Missouri by the Spanish, 1767, and the building of Ft. Bellefontaine a few miles from the river's mouth by the U. S., 1805. Indian trading post and military cantonment, Bellefontaine was one of the first American forts west of the Mississippi. Zebulon M. Pike left from Bellefontaine

on his great expedition to the Southwest, 1806.

Points of interest are Jefferson Barracks, dating from 1826; National Cemetery; log cabin home of Ulysses S. and Julia Dent Grant; Rockwoods Reservation; Babler State Park; Concordia Historical Institute Museum; Museum of Transport; and Lambert-St. Louis Airport. In the county are the major part of Washington University; Eden (Reformed Evangelical) Seminary; Concordia (Lutheran) Seminary; Catholic seminaries of Kenrick, St. Stanislaus, and Holy Family, and colleges of Fontbonne, Chaminade, and Webster.



Brookings Hall, Washington University

The St. Louis County marker stands on the lawn of the Clayton Community Center Building.

TANEY COUNTY

Harold Bell Wright (1872-1944) camped here while gathering material for his 1907 novel, "The Shepherd of the Hills." Among scenes in Taney County and in adjacent Stone County, to the west,

described in the novel are Dewey Bald Mountain, The Trail Nobody Knows How Old, Sammy's Lookout, Mutton Hollow, Uncle Ike's Post Office at the Forks, and Old Uncle Matt's Cabin.

On Bear Creek, above Walnut Shade in Taney County, once stood Bonnibrook, the home of Rose O'Neill (1874-1944), artist and writer. There she created the Kewpie, a famous, fat, winged, topknotted baby-doll.

Located at Point Lookout, to the south, is the outstanding School of the Ozarks. It was founded under Presbyterian auspices at Forsyth, 1907, and removed to present site, 1915. The school has a noted museum.

When explorer Henry Rowe Schoolcraft visited Missouri's White River Ozarks in 1818, he saw Osage Indians and scattered settlers living as hunters in present Taney County, now a dairy and livestock farming, lumbering, and resort area.



Courtesy Mrs. Louis F. Mecker

Rose O'Neill

Taney County, here in Missouri's fabled White River Country, was organized, 1837, and named for Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney. Around bend of Lake Taneycomo (Taney Co., Mo.) is Forsyth, the county seat. Settled in the 1820's and named for John Forsyth, Secretary of State, the town was removed to its present site, 1950-51. The impounding of waters by Bull Shoals Dam in Arkansas made the move necessary.



Massie—Mo. Res. Div.

Old Matt's Cabin

Settled largely by Southerners, the area suffered from guer-

rilla raids during the Civil War. Two decades after the war a secret law and order group was organized known as the Bald Knobbers, for the bare hilltops used as lookout points.

Nearby Branson, one of the many resort towns in the area, was settled in the 1880's and is named for its first postmaster. The year the White River Branch R. R. came through in 1906, Hollister was laid out and named for a railroad official. At Powersite is Ozark Dam, privately built, 1913, which forms lake Taneycomo from White River, main stream of the Ozark watershed. The site of Table Rock Dam is above Branson.

The Taney county marker stands in Inspiration Point Roadside Park seven miles northwest of Branson. State Highway 148.

TIPTON

Butterfield Overland Mail Terminus

Historic town in the annals of western transportation, Tipton, in 1858-59, was the eastern stagecoach terminus of the famous Butterfield Overland Mail. N. Y. expressman John Butterfield (1801-69), under contract to carry mail and passengers between St. Louis and San Francisco over the Southern Route on a twice-a-



W. Herbert Duncan—Capitol Lunette. Pohl—Mo. Highway Dept.
First Train Arriving at Tipton, 1858

week, 25-day schedule, used Tipton as stage terminus because the Pacific R. R. (Mo. Pac.), completed to this point, could be used for the first 160 miles.

The first westbound mail and passengers carried by Butterfield stage left Tipton, Sept. 16, 1858, and arrived in San Francisco 24 days later after traveling some 2,700 miles across rivers, deserts, mountains, and through hostile Indian territory. At one time Butterfield had 1,500 horses and mules, 100 coaches, relay stations about 20 miles apart, and, at the peak, 2,000 employees.

Tipton was replaced as terminus when the railroad reached nearby Syracuse in the summer of 1859. In 1861, because of the Civil War, traffic was transferred from the Southern to the Central Route.



Conkling, Butterfield Overland Mail, 1857-1869. Courtesy Arthur H. Clark Co., Publishers

Calling for Relays on the Butterfield Route

Butterfield coaches traveled south from Tipton to Arkansas making stops at the following relay stations in Missouri:

<i>Relay Station</i>	<i>Nearest town today</i>	<i>County</i>
Shackelford's	Syracuse	Morgan
Munhollen's	Florence	Morgan
Burn's	Cole Camp	Benton
Warsaw	Warsaw	Benton
Bailey's	Fairfield	Benton
Quincy	Quincy	Hickory
Yeast's	Elkton	Hickory
Bolivar	Bolivar	Polk
J. H. Smith's	N. of Brighton	Polk
Molloy's	S. of Brighton	Polk
Evans'	N. of Springfield	Greene

<i>Relay Station</i>	<i>Nearest town today</i>	<i>County</i>
Springfield	Springfield	Greene
Ashmore's	N. W. corner of	Christian
J. I. Smith's	N. E. Corner of	Barry
Crouch's	Cassville	Barry
Cassville	(not a relay station but a stop)	
Harbin's	Seligman	Barry

Tipton was laid out by William Tipton Seeley, 1858, shortly before it became the Butterfield Overland Mail terminus. Near Tipton is the State Training School for Negro Girls, opened, 1916.

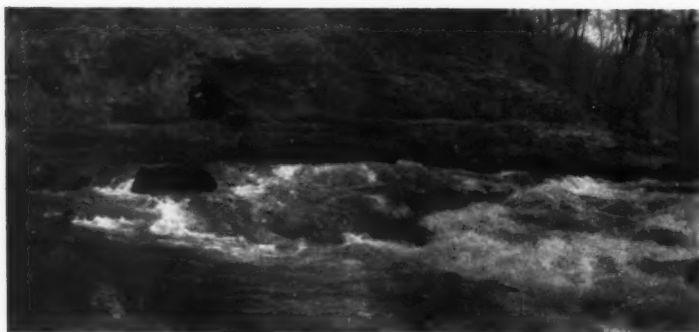
The Tipton marker stands in a turn out at the western approach to Tipton. U. S. Route 50.

VAN BUREN

Van Buren, settled as the seat of Ripley County, organized, 1833, became the seat of Carter County when it was organized from parts of Ripley and Shannon counties, 1859.

Nearby Big Spring State Park, 4582 acres of Ozark grandeur, founded, 1924, features the natural beauty of the largest single-orifice, fresh water spring in the U. S.

Big Spring has a maximum flow of 840 million gallons every 24 hours and a daily average of 250 million gallons. The spring



Redden Photo—Courtesy St. Louis Post-Dispatch

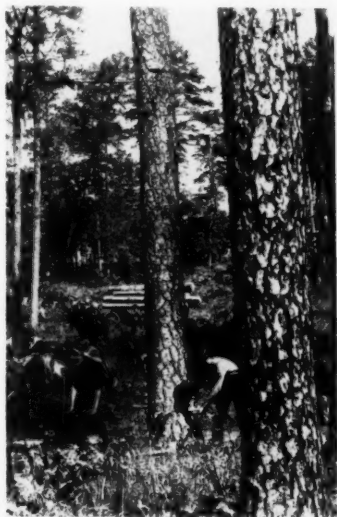
Big Spring in Big Spring State Park, Van Buren

discharges about 175 tons of limestone in solution daily. 433 feet above sea level, at the base of a 500-foot cliff, the spring gushes through an impeded opening from an underground streambed and flows 1,000 feet to Current River, famed spring-formed, spring-fed Ozark fishing stream. Of the 69 springs in the U. S. having a daily flow of 64,600,000 gallons or more, 11 are in the Missouri Ozarks.

During the Civil War the Union Army of Southeast Missouri wintered in the area, 1862-63. The Snider House, west of town, is the site of one of several skirmishes.

Carter County, whose main industries are lumbering and recreation, is almost evenly divided by Current River. Called *La Rivière Courante* by early French trappers, it has long been a highway and food source for the area. Early Indians found it attractive, for 36 villages and camps have been found in the area. Thousands of logs came down the river to nearby Chicopee in the 1890's and early 1900's, during the lumbering boom.

The town of Grandin, to the south, one-time lumbering center of Missouri, was laid out in 1888 by the Missouri Lumber and Mining Co. Over 100,000 acres of Carter County's virgin forest land were bought and 15 to 20 thousand acres were harvested a year. From the mid-1890's to 1909, when the forest was depleted and the mills closed, production at Grandin's mills exceeded 60 million board feet of lumber a year. With the sawmills closed, Grandin and other mill towns in the area became like ghost towns.



Harvesting Missouri's Virgin Pine Forests, ca. 1900

The natural forest resource of the area is being restored through local, state, and national effort. Much of Carter County lies in Clark National Forest, founded, 1933-37.

The Van Buren marker stands in Lee Reeves Roadside Park. State Highway 103.

WRIGHT COUNTY

Wright County, in the Ozark Highland of Missouri, lies in a region ceded the U. S. by the Osage Indians in 1808. The first white settlers, mainly from Tennessee, came in the 1830's. The county, named for Senator Silas Wright of N. Y., was organized in 1841. Hartville was laid out as county seat the same year. The town name was probably derived from Hartsville, Tenn.

During the Civil War, Hartville was the scene of a bitter day-long battle, January 11, 1863, in which some 2,500 Confederates, under Gen. John S. Marmaduke, encountered about 1,000 Federals from Gen. Fitz Henry Warren's command. Victory was claimed by both sides, but Confederate loss was heavy. Among colonels on Marmaduke's staff were Joseph O. Shelby (later general) and Joseph C. Porter, who was mortally wounded.

Ozark Divide, in southern Wright County, is an extensive plateau dividing the waters flowing north to the Missouri and south to the White River. North of the divide are the headwaters of the Gasconade River. At Cedar Gap the plateau reaches 1,685 feet, one of the highest points in Missouri.



Administration Building, Fruit Experiment Station, Mountain Grove

Wright County, an area of fertile valleys and rough hill land, is noted for its fruit, poultry, and dairy farms. To the southeast, at Mountain Grove, are located the State's fruit and poultry experiment stations. The Fruit Experiment Station was founded on 190 acres given by Wright Countians, 1899. The Poultry Station dates from 1911.

Mountain Grove was laid out, 1882, the year the Kansas City, Springfield, Memphis R. R. (now Frisco) came through. Pioneers who came to the area in the 1850's first called the settlement Hickory Springs. An early school of note was Mountain Grove Academy, built in 1857. In the Civil War, it was the scene of a sharp skirmish, March 9, 1864. Rebuilt in 1886, it served the area as both a private and public school.

Southwest in Wright County is Mansfield, laid out, 1884, and

named for one of the founders, F. M. Mansfield. Near there is the early home of novelist Rose Wilder Lane and the home of Laura Ingalls Wilder, the writer of children's stories. Educator James M. Wood was born in Hartville; World War II Gen. Paul M. Robinett in Mountain Grove.



U. S. Army Photo

Brig. Gen. Paul M. Robinett

The Wright County marker stands in Matlock Roadside Park approximately six miles south of Hartville and six miles north of Mansfield.

This is the third and concluding installment of a series of articles on Missouri's Program for Highway Historic Marking, 1953-1955. The first appeared in the April REVIEW and the second in the July issue.

Note: Location of Harmony Mission given on p. 351 of the July installment should have been Bates instead of Vernon County.

BOYHOOD IMPRESSIONS OF THE LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, AREA, 1858-1863

BY GEORGE A. MCKEE*

In the spring of 1858 father bought forty acres of land two and one-half miles from Greenton, Missouri, and we moved to that place. This small town was eight miles from Lexington as the crow flies. We lived five miles from the river, and this had been a heavily timbered country, but the farms had all been cleared of the stumps. All around were splendid plantations of the true Southern type, and people spoke with a Southern dialect. The crops consisted mostly of corn, hemp, and tobacco.

In the year 1860 the rumblings of war could be heard. It was talked that if Lincoln were elected the South would secede. He received four votes from Lafayette County.¹

During the campaign of 1860 there was an old-fashioned barbecue. A great hole was dug and filled with hickory logs which were then set on fire. When the logs were reduced to a heap of coals, a beef and a hog were prepared and swung on a pole in the pit. The skin was left on these animals so that the juices might be retained. They were turned over and over by Negro men with long hooks. This meat was delicious, and the crowd had a great feast.

On one of the tables was a cake nearly two feet wide and eight inches thick, covered with frosting and beautifully decorated with fine candies. Many people noticed it and wanted it cut, but some of the ladies said, "No, it is not to be cut until the last." So they waited. Finally the ladies consented; a young man was selected to cut it and was to slice it into thin pieces before giving any to

*George A. McKee was born in Virginia in 1845. He came with his family to Lafayette County in 1856 where they settled near Greenton. In 1863 the family moved to Illinois to avoid the strife of the Civil War. McKee returned to Missouri as a teacher in 1866 and in 1875 was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church. From then until 1920 he combined church work with farming, living in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and Arkansas. In 1920 he purchased a small home near Oakwood, Missouri, where he lived until his death in 1923.

Shortly after the turn of the century McKee began writing "The Story of My Life," a volume of recollections which remains unprinted. The following is an excerpt from his manuscript.

¹Lafayette County gave John Bell 1,577 votes; Stephen Douglas, 774; John Breckenridge, 371; and Abraham Lincoln, 24. See *History of Lafayette County* (St. Louis, 1881), 296-300.

anyone. When finally handed out it was found to be simply corn-cake, to the great amusement of the crowd.

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. As soon as Lincoln was inaugurated things began to change. He called for 75,000 soldiers and said the South was under blockade. Both the North and the South began to organize armies rapidly, although they both thought the war would be short. A regiment was raised in this county for the Confederate Army and a company came from our neighborhood. Most of the men were from wealthy families and expected to have lots of fun. I knew a number of them, especially Captain Gibbs and Lieutenants Creacy and Hughs.²

One Sunday morning in April, 1862, the people were gathering to the old church near Greenton. A number were waiting outside when Sam Creacy rode up. He had come by way of the post office, and when he drew near it was plain that something was wrong. Some one said, "What's the matter, Sam?" He replied, "Well, boys, I have some awful bad news." He took from his pocket a letter and read it. It was from his brother, Lieutenant Creacy, who had but a short time before expected to "have lots of fun killing Yankees." The letter began,

Dear Sam,

We have been in an awful battle, and our company was cut to pieces. The boys fell like grass. Leat Hughs was instantly killed near me. I saw Captain Gibbs fall and started to him when a bullet struck me in the groin, and I too fell. Am now lying on a board in a Yankee hospital. My legs are numb and I can't move them. I am suffering much. They are very kind to me, but Sam, I wish I could see Mother! Break the news gently to her and Aunt Martha. The first day we whipped the Yanks and expected the next day we would capture the whole outfit or drive them into the river, but early the next morning they came at us again and Sam, they simply gave us hell! I am afraid many of the boys are hurt. I am very tired and can't write anymore now.

Goodbye

²Samuel R. Gibbs, Madison "Matt" D. Creasey, and James Hughes resided in Lafayette County, served in Captain James M. Withers' company of the Missouri State Guards, enlisted in the Confederate Army early in 1862, and participated in the Battle of Corinth where Gibbs and Creasey were killed on October 4, 1862. Hughes was wounded at Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, 1863, and captured. See *History of Lafayette County*, 374-75; Service Cards in the office of the Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Missouri.

It is hard to describe the sensation and sorrow caused among the people by this letter. When the old preacher came he read the letter from the pulpit, the tears streaming down his face, and said, "We will have no service today. Let us go to our homes and our closets."

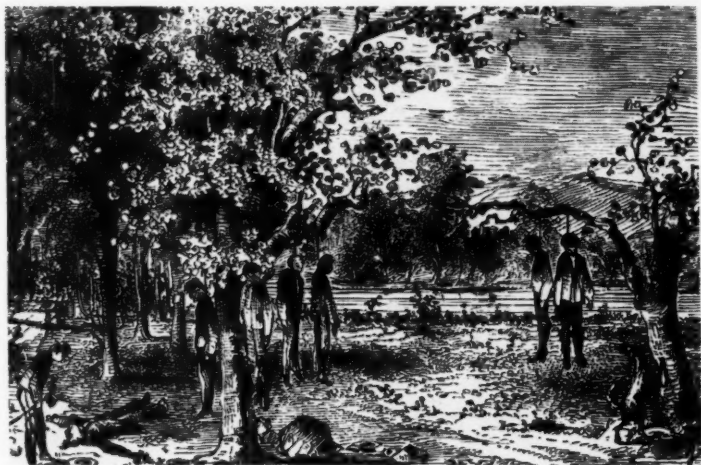
The next morning Mrs. Creacy and her sister, Mrs. Gibbs, both widows, started down the river for the far off field of Shiloh.³ After many delays they finally reached the scene of conflict only to find their boys dead and buried. The whole country was shocked when news from the regiment came, and the idea that this was fun was driven from the minds of the people. And this was only the beginning! Very few of those men who started on that fun-seeking expedition returned after the war ended. They fell victims to the lost cause and sleep in the valleys and hills of the Southland.

There were a number of Union men in that part of the country, and they hoped that by being very quiet they would be permitted to stay at home and take no part in the war. A few things occurred that changed all that. A steamboat loaded with government supplies for Ft. Leavenworth⁴ was captured by "guerrillas" at Sibley Landing, a few miles away. Several men were killed, and some of the goods were taken by farmers and secreted about their farms. Shortly afterwards, Colonel Jennison⁵ and the First Kansas Cavalry came, looking up this steamboat affair, and wherever the colonel found any goods hidden away he made it hot for the occupant. Several farmers were shot, and others were hanged in an attempt to make them divulge their knowledge. One old man near us was left hanging too long and was dead when taken down. Jennison also impressed a lot of mules for the Union Army and went back to Leavenworth followed by a lot of Negroes who thought it a good time to get away. All this was like poking a hornet's nest, and the peace and quiet of the Union men was at an end.

³The writer's recollection of the date and description of the battle both indicate Shiloh, but the records show that Gibbs and Creasey died at Corinth.

⁴Cantonment Leavenworth was established some 35 miles upstream from Kansas City on the west side of the Missouri River in 1827. The post was renamed Fort Leavenworth in 1832. The fort was located at a very strategic point in the West during the Civil War and was at different times headquarters of the Department of the West, the Department of Kansas, and the Department of Missouri.

⁵Dr. Charles Jennison is sometimes called "the original Jayhawker." Jennison became a Union officer and was cashiered, presumably for horse-stealing. See Lloyd Lewis, "Propaganda and the Kansas-Missouri War," *Missouri Historical Review*, XXXIV (October 1939), 10-11.



Edwards, Noted Guerrillas

The Warfare of the Border

One day soon after this a lady who had been very friendly came to mother under promise of secrecy and said that ten Union men were "spotted" and were to be killed in retaliation for the men Jennison had killed and that my father's name was among the number. When mother told father he said, "What have I done that they should want to kill me? I have never said a word against anyone." But it made no difference; his name was there!

A neighbor, a slaveowner but an outspoken Union man, was also one of the number. When he heard of this he said, "Let the rascals come on; I have five guns in the house, all loaded, and somebody will get hurt." But one day while he was out showing his men about some work, three men who had been watching from the woods got between him and the house. He was unarmed, and they rode onto him and shot him. I heard the shots fired, and soon after this a Negro came running through the woods toward our home wailing "Ole Massers dead! Ole Massers dead! Dey done kill Ole Masser!" We could plainly hear the lamentations of the Negroes a mile away. The old man had tried to get to the house but was shot as he climbed the fence nearby. Others of the "spotted" men joined the army at Lexington. Two of them were captured afterwards and shot.

During 1862 father stayed at home and worked, keeping a boy on the lookout, and for some time he was not disturbed; but one day, while he was at work a short distance from the house, two men rode quickly from the woods and captured him. Robbery seemed their mission. One of them guarded father, and the other took me and asked if we had a gun. I told him we did. He wanted it and ordered me to get it, keeping a big Navy revolver pointed at me most of the time. He asked if we had any more guns, and I told him we didn't. He cursed me and said if he found I was lying to him he would "put daylight through me." This frightened me, for we had two more guns behind the kitchen door. While he plundered the bureau drawers, I slipped into the kitchen and hid the guns in the loft, covering them with some old clothes. There was a ladder leading to the attic, and I got down just in time, for he had missed me. He cursed me and again threatened to kill me, but he didn't. They then took us to the stable; it was locked. One of them asked father where the key was. I did not hear father's answer, but it angered the man, and he aimed his revolver at him. The other man said, "Don't shoot him; he has a big family."

While they were in the barn I ran to the house, climbed into the old loft, and got a shotgun. It was loaded with goose shot. I had some buckshot in my pocket, so I put in a lot of them and started for the barn. Mother was almost frantic, and when she saw me she said, "My child, what are you going to do with that gun?" I told her I was going to kill those men. "Oh, no, no!" she said. "If they see you with that gun they will kill your pa at once and maybe you, too! I want you to put it back." So I hid the gun again.

They took our best horse, a saddle and bridle, \$14 in cash, a suit of clothes, and some jewelry and furs belonging to one of my sisters. They told father they would come again soon and they would kill him the next time. As soon as they were gone he started through the woods to Lexington where he joined the militia.

The younger children played soldier and had a flag about six by eight inches. The red stripes were made with pokeberry juice. The blue was from mother's bluing bottle. This flag was left flying from the "fort" in the yard. Someone passing by saw it, and in a few days some men came and said they had heard we had a Federal flag and they wanted it. Mother told them the children



Painting by F. Domenico, owned by State Historical Society
The Battle of Lexington, Missouri

had made a little one to play with and told one of the children to get it. When it was brought that great "spurred knight of Southern Chivalry" tore it into strips, cursed the little boy, and rode away.

On September 18, 19, and 20, 1861, the battle of Lexington was fought. Colonel Mulligan⁶ and 3,000 men were surrounded by 15,000 or 20,000 under General Price.⁷ The Federals had fortified College Hill on one side, overlooking the river. We lived eight miles from Lexington and, as the wind was favorable, we could hear the noise of battle. The cannon would rattle the windows, and sometimes the musketry was a continual roar. A great deal of powder was burned, but very few men were hurt.⁸ Up the river a mile or so stood some large warehouses full of hemp in bales.

⁶Colonel James A. Mulligan, commander of the 23d Illinois Volunteers, often called the "Irish Brigade." Colonel Mulligan's story of the battle is found in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (New York, 1887), I, 307-13.

⁷Sterling Price was commissioned major general of the newly organized Missouri State Guard in the spring of 1861.

⁸Losses for the three-day battle are usually given as 40 killed and 120 wounded for the Federals and 25 killed and 72 wounded for the Missouri troops.

These were dumped into the river and floated down until under the fort. Here they were taken out and placed in a long double line so that one bale could be tumbled over another. Negroes and white men rolled the bales up the hill, while behind followed several thousand Confederates; although the Federals poured a galling musketry fire, the Confederates rolled into the fortification and Mulligan surrendered.⁹

Other Federal troops were being sent toward Lexington, and Price retreated southward. All through the evening and far into the night they marched past, doing us no damage except to eat up a cow of mine. I had traded a pup for a pig; the pig grew, and I traded it for a calf; the calf grew to be a nice cow, and Price's men ate her.

The first day the army made twelve miles and camped on Major B's farm;¹⁰ Price agreed to pay him for all food eaten or damage done in Confederate scrip, payable in cash with interest when the Confederate States of America became a recognized government. The old major had no idea how much 15,000 or 20,000 men with horses would eat and waste in one night so he, out of his love for the cause, gladly consented and gave them the freedom of the place. Well, they burned up a mile of rail fence, killed 15 fat steers and 30 fat hogs, used and wasted all the hay and fodder on the place, stripped his orchard, dug his potatoes, and used all his grain. They also robbed 20 stands of bees and ate two barrels of sorghum. An estimate of everything was made, and Price promised to pay the entire amount. The next morning when the army moved on the fine farm looked like a cyclone had struck it, and the old major saw nothing with which to support his family and feed thirty "niggers" and what stock he had left until another crop was raised. He had the scrip with good interest, though, and the thanks of the general. He also had a good supply of hope, but thanks and hope, he found, would not keep a family or pay debts.

⁹A severe shortage of water and two wounds received by Mulligan were important contributory causes for the surrender.

¹⁰Although unidentified, "Major B" may have been Anthony Benning who had large holdings near Mayview. The *History of Lafayette County*, 536-37, states of Benning: "During the war he lost heavily in slaves and personal property. His costly dwelling was burned and himself thrown into prison. He was harried by the militia and finally banished." This would have been the natural result of his assistance to Price.

As soon as Price left I went to the battleground and spent a day there. In a little cove near where the bales of hemp had been rolled up the hill lay about 300 dead horses. The ground was covered with limbs and bark, and some of the trees were skinned for 15 feet from the ground, showing the terrible fire poured down that hill, but the bales of hemp had protected the men behind them. I saw but a few graves on the battleground.

These were years of high prices; the poorest calico was 50 cents per yard. Boots were from seven to 20 dollars per pair, and sugar was three or four pounds for one dollar. Other prices were in proportion.

Although subject to raids, guerrilla warfare, and some severe battles, Missouri was still in the Union, had a Union governor, and was generally under control of Union troops. Two of the most severe minor engagements of the war were fought in Missouri. One was Wilson's Creek, and the other was Lone Jack in Jackson County. Early one morning we heard the booming of cannon far away to the southwest, and late that evening a man came bringing three wounded men in a wagon on their way to Lexington. They were worn out and wanted to stay over night. The Federals [at Lone Jack] numbered 800, with two cannons, under Major Foster.¹¹ The Confederates had about 5,000 (so it is said) under Raines and Coffee.¹² They surrounded the Federal camp at night, and at the first peep of day the battle began. The two guns soon became the bone of contention, and of 31 artillery men only one escaped unhurt.¹³ One of the men with us was one who was wounded. He



From Harper's Weekly, 1861

Union Refugees from Western Missouri in St. Louis

¹¹Major Emory S. Foster, commander of the State Militia at Lone Jack.

¹²The Confederate forces numbered 3200 and were commanded by Colonel John Coffee, Colonel Vard Cockrell, and others. General James S. Rains was not present.

¹³The battery changed hands five times during the five-hour struggle.

was shot in five places with buckshot. The Federals were defeated with the loss of 400 men and their guns.¹⁴ Major Foster was severely wounded in the neck and made a prisoner.

Father belonged to the Home Guards. These were organized into the Missouri State Militia. He declined to enlist and sent word to me to get what I could together and bring the family to Lexington. The woods were full of bushwhackers, and they were picking off Union men and soldiers everywhere. Even in Lexington the sentinels on duty were shot from ambush. Boys were being taken from home and forced to enlist into the Southern army, and the McKee boy was also threatened, so mother was anxious to get away. In a day or two we got to town and decided to try to get to Illinois, where we arrived in the spring of 1863. We left behind our farm implements, one cow, 80 hogs, about 500 bushels of corn, and our big dog, Bob, which we lost on the trip. We were thankful to get away with our lives.

¹⁴Captain Milton H. Brawner, who assumed command after Foster was seriously wounded, reported the Union loss at 43 killed, 154 wounded, and 75 missing. The Confederate losses were probably as large. The battle occurred on August 16, 1862.

CLAY COUNTY

A SOUTHERN HEIRESS ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER; LAND OF
CULTURE, LEGEND, AND ROMANCE

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER*

Clay County, a bit of the Old South transplanted on western frontier over a century ago, today offers some fascinating combinations of contrast—the landscape with its handsome sweep of prairie land offset by rolling green hills; the county seat with its small town charm and convenience of a metropolitan suburban area; and the whole country with its Southern, ante-bellum homes and fascinating frontier landmarks subduing the bustle and activity of the modern industrial era.

The first permanent settlers did not arrive until about 1819, although hunters and trappers had been in this territory for many years before the Lewis and Clark Expedition passed in 1804. But in only a few years after settlement began, the area, then a part of Ray County, had become so well populated that it was decided to create a new county, and in 1822 Clay County, named in honor of Henry Clay, was organized. This same year John Owens and Charles McGee donated 25 acres for the county seat, Liberty, and the first sale of lots was held that summer. Although the legislature did not incorporate Liberty until 1851, it was incorporated by the county court in 1829.

The county at this time extended to the Iowa border, not being reduced to its present size until 1833 when Clinton County was formed. Shortly after the county's organization the first session of the county court was held in the sitting room of John Owens' house where the county officers were appointed, among them being the first sheriff, John Harris, and the first county clerk, William L. Smith. The next few years saw the establishment of a tanyard, a distillery, a saddle and harness shop, and various other

*An address delivered at the dedication of the Clay County Highway Historical Marker on June 9, 1957, at William Jewell College on U. S. Highway 10 at Liberty, Missouri.

Floyd C. Shoemaker since 1915 has been secretary, editor, and librarian of the State Historical Society of Missouri, following five years as assistant secretary.

stores in Liberty as well as several flour mills throughout the county. In 1828 construction was started on the courthouse, a two-story brick building with a large fireplace in each room, and completed five years later in 1833. Several ferries were also put in operation around this time, and in the summer of 1828 the soldiers of Fort Leavenworth began work on a military road from the Fort to Barry, an Indian trading post in the county.

Liberty Landing, one of the principal steamboat ports on the Missouri River in the 1850's, had its beginning when Joel Turnham applied for permission to build a landing on the Missouri River in 1831. This port, located about four miles below Liberty, even in the early days was a scene of activity with numerous keelboats of the fur companies lying at the deck laden with beaver pelts traded from the Indians. On an expedition up the Missouri River, Prince Maximillian of Wied stopped at the landing in 1833 and at Missouri City, then called Williams Ferry, on his way back in 1834. The Prince, extremely impressed with the beauty of Clay County, gave a very vivid picture of the county in his journal. He wrote, "There was only a single path along the bank from one plantation to another; all else was covered with a thick forest. There were wild, lonely valleys, with colossal tulip trees, and an undergrowth of pawpaw, which was now in flower; a carpet of ferns was spread on the ground in the dark shade, where a small stream meandered among the grasses and other plants. The dwellings of the few plantations were scattered on the hills. In this wild and romantic valley I saw but few birds . . . far more birds lived in the vicinity of the plantations . . . I unwilling left a spot so interesting to a naturalist."

Almost immediately after their arrival the settlers began establishing their churches, probably the first of these early groups being the Methodists. In 1823 three Baptist churches, the Little Shoal and Big Shoal churches, organized by William T. Thorp, and the Rush Creek Primitive Baptist, were started in the newly-organized county. Some of the other early churches were the Barry Cumberland Presbyterian Church started in 1826, the First Baptist Church of Platte founded in the next year, and the Liberty Presbyterian Church started in 1829. Many other churches were founded later, some having picturesque old Biblical names such as Bethel, Mount Gilead, and Antioch. The Antioch Christian Church was founded in 1853 by the well known Christian minister, Moses E. Lard. This man, who learned to write at the age of 17

by tearing down and copying old advertisements posted around Liberty, later became an effective editor and one of the outstanding leaders of the Christian Church.

Not long after the churches were becoming well established the first newspaper, the *Upper Missouri Enquirer*, was started by Robert N. Kelley and William H. Davis in 1834. A few years later Peter H. Burnett, who years later became the provincial governor of California, published the *Far West*.

The first permanently successful paper was the *Liberty Tribune*, started in 1846 by Colonel Robert H. Miller and John B. Williams. Miller, having come to Liberty from Columbia in the spring of 1846 to establish the

paper, became the sole owner in 1847 and remained its editor and publisher for nearly forty years, selling it in 1885 to John Dougherty. The paper changed hands twice in the next five years, being owned by Judge James E. Lincoln and then by Irving Gilmer. Today the paper is the "oldest weekly newspaper of continuous publication under the same name in the State." The second oldest surviving paper in the county is the *Liberty Advance*, founded in 1875 by George E. Patton. In 1877 Thomas H. Frame bought the paper, selling it ten years later to John B. and C. Seldon Murray. In 1919 it was purchased by Irving Gilmer who published it from the *Tribune* office. The *Tribune* and *Advance*, both edited by E. L. Preston and owned today by the Preston family, in 1951 were given the ten-state Missouri Valley regional award among weekly newspapers by the American Association for State and Local History, particular mention being given to a series of articles written by Robert Steele Withers, a vice president of the State Historical Society.

In the 1830's the Mormons, after being abruptly expelled from Jackson County, were welcomed to Clay County with the understanding that they could stay as long as the county's citizens did not object. While still in Jackson they had hired four Clay County



Mrs. Ethel Massie Withers
Clay County Courthouse, 1859-1935

lawyers, two of these being Alexander W. Doniphan and David R. Atchison, to defend them. The Mormons and the residents of Clay were able to live together in peace for about three years, Mormon headquarters being at Liberty until Far West was founded, but the Mormon's opposition to slavery, their declaration that "the county was destined by Heaven to be theirs," along with other irritations, made it necessary for the Clay Countians to ask them in June of 1836 to leave. Two years after their expulsion from the county the Mormon leaders, including Joseph Smith, their prophet, his brother, Hyrum, Sidney Rigdon, and three others, after being tried for treason against the State of Missouri at Richmond, were brought to Liberty and placed in the old stone jail where they remained for six months. While in jail Smith wrote long epistles to the church. The jail, built in 1833, was demolished in the 1920's, and a house was built over part of its foundation. All that remains today of the original building is the floor and a portion of two walls. In 1939 Wilford Wood bought the site for the Utah branch of the Mormon church and made it into an official shrine.

In the early 1830's the bitter disputes which arose between the Sac, Fox, Iowa, and allied Indian tribes and the western settlers over land in Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin and resulted in the Black Hawk War, caused the Missouri settlers to fear an Indian attack. Clay Countians, realizing the possible danger of their position as a border county on what was then the extreme western boundary of the United States, in 1835 sent a memorial to Congress asking for "the erection of a line of Military posts around the frontier; the opening of Military roads; and the removal of the superintendency of Indian affairs to the frontier of the State." One year later, in July, Congress passed an act for the erection of an arsenal in Clay County, and construction was started the next year when the United States bought the land under authorization of the War Department from Joel Turnham and his wife. Located on the bluff overlooking Liberty Landing and consisting of around twelve buildings, including a storehouse, an officers' quarters, a soldiers' barracks, and a magazine, the Liberty arsenal served the county and outlying area until 1869, when it was sold at public auction to Amos S. Kimball.

Lying west of Clay County, the Little Platte country in the 1830's was beginning to attract the attention of many Missourians because of its unusually fertile soil and its excellent location along

the Missouri River. Clay Countians, among the first to become interested, took action in the summer of 1835. At a "militia muster" on Weakly Dale's farm, three miles north of Liberty, General Andrew S. Hughes, agent of the Iowa Indians, brought up the matter of annexation, and a committee composed of David R. Atchison, Alexander W. Doniphan, Peter H. Burnett, and two other men, was chosen to prepare a memorial to Congress in favor of annexing the Little Platte Country. Residents of Clay, many of whom had already moved into the territory and made improvements, were so enthusiastic that when two years later in 1837 the famous Platte Purchase was made they were among the principal settlers of the new area. The same year of the Purchase, Platte County was attached to Clay for all civil and military purposes until its official organization in 1838.

The Mexican War, promising the opening of the great Southwest for trade and settlement, met with enthusiasm all over the western United States. No state was more enthusiastic than Missouri, already somewhat linked to this rich area by its Sante Fe trade and its close ties with Texas, which had a great many settlers from Missouri. When Governor Edwards called for volunteers in 1846, Missouri, realizing the rich prospects of this vast new territory, raised 1,358 troops, supplying the principal unit of General Kearney's "Army of the West." Among the eight counties to raise a company was Clay, having so many volunteers that many had to be turned down. These eight companies, organized into the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers and consisting of 856 men, chose as their colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, who had enlisted as a private, and their journey, known as Doniphan's Expedition, was one of the most colorful and romantic feats of the whole war.

The early spring of 1849, the year of the California Gold Rush, was an exciting time for Liberty, one of the outfitting posts for the



Musick, Stories of Missouri

Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan

many wagon trains setting out for "El Dorado." Many Clay Countians made the journey, a memento from one of the 1851 expeditions being the huge cypress tree that stands in the southeast corner of the former Madison Miller home. First thought to be a redwood, it was brought back by Mr. Miller as a seedling in an oyster can.

It was during this year in the midst of the excitement over the discovery of gold that William Jewell College was established. As early as 1843, Dr. William Jewell, offering \$10,000 in lands as the initial step toward an endowment fund, made his first proposal to the Baptist General Association that a college be founded somewhere in Missouri. The offer, at first turned down, was accepted six years later, and the college, located at Liberty and named for its founder, Dr. Jewell, opened its doors in 1850. The first building,



Courtesy Wm. Jewell College Alumni Assn.

William Jewell Hall

beautiful Jewell Hall, a fine example of Classic-Revival architecture, was started under the direction of Dr. Jewell this same year. Gano Chapel, probably the only building erected to the memory of Reverend John Gano, George Washington's favorite "fighting chaplain" in the Revolutionary War, was erected in 1926. Another interesting feature of the college is the museum containing items relating to local Missouri history and started in the late 1880's by the science faculty. Women students were first admitted in 1917, and William Jewell became officially coeducational in 1921. Known as the "Campus of Achievement" because of the large number of its graduates who have attained distinction, this cultural pre-Civil War college stands today under the inspiring presidency of Dr. Walter Pope Binns as one of the finest private colleges in the State and Nation. Its generous gift of this beautiful site for this marker finely characterizes the spirit of enlightenment and historical appreciation transmitted by its founders "in the days of old, the days of '49."

Probably the county's first school, built of logs and located in Liberty, was opened around 1825, but it was not until after the establishment of William Jewell that a number of other secondary

schools were started. Some of these schools opened in the 1850's were Clay Seminary and Clay County Teachers Institute, both founded in 1855 by James Love, and the Liberty Female College, taken over in 1855 by Samuel Ringo from Elijah S. Dulin and his wife. One of the more important of these early colleges was Liberty Ladies College, founded in 1890 by Professor Flourney Menefee to meet the demand existing throughout the west for higher education for women and known as Liberty Female College until 1898. The county lost this fine women's college when the school burned in 1913. Clay County, today ranking third in the State in the median number of school years (i. e., average number per capita) completed by its citizens, can be proud of its fine schools.



Mrs. Ethel Massie Withers

Liberty Ladies College

The 1850's saw the beginning of one of the most turbulent and bloody periods in Clay County's history, for it was during this time that the question of whether Kansas should enter the Union as a free or a slave state became an important issue. Clay County residents, the majority of whom were Southerners, had incorporated the culture and economy of the Old South into their way of life and this, together with the county's strategic location near the western boundary of Missouri, made it vitally important that Kansas be admitted as a slave state. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854, leaving the issue to be decided in an election by the residents of the territory itself, caused much excitement in all of western Missouri. Mass meetings held throughout 1854 in Liberty resulted in resolutions being passed "advocating violent action against the antislavery people." Just before the election Senator David R. Atchison addressed the people of the county asking them to travel to Kansas to vote. Secret organizations started for the purpose of preserving slavery were common, and the Liberty *Democrat Platform* announced, "We are in favor of making Kansas a slave state if it should require half of the citizens of Missouri, musket in hand, to emigrate there, and even sacrifice their lives in accomplishing so desirable an end." The tension building up in the county was brought to a climax on December 4th, 1855, at 3:00 in the afternoon when the arsenal at Liberty was

seized by about 100 Clay County men who took large amounts of arms and munitions which were to be used in an attack on Lawrence, Kansas. Six days after the seizure Captain William N. R. Beall, coming to Liberty from Fort Leavenworth, told leading citizens that the property must be returned. Eventually all but \$400 worth was returned and no arrests were made.

Early in the spring of 1859 the border war had somewhat subsided, and an uneasy quiet prevailed until the start of the Civil War in April, 1861. Immediately after the outbreak of the war the arsenal was seized again by about 200 men from Clay and the surrounding counties. The seizures, constituting the first act of aggression of the war by civilians against the Federal government in Missouri, was highly important to the Southern cause in this State. The attackers held the arsenal for a week, hauling away in wagons 1,500 small arms and a few cannons, the greatest portion of which were distributed to the men of Clay and the other nearby counties.

Ravaged and torn by the Civil War, Clay County did not suffer from battles and skirmishes so much as from the throng of bushwhackers which swarmed over its land as a horde of locust blighting the whole countryside. Guerilla bands on the move in this section of the State in the spring of 1863 had become so troublesome in Clay by that summer that even the tax collectors found it too dangerous to make their rounds. Homer Croy has described the county at this time as one of the bloodiest in the State. The major skirmish which occurred in the county was in the fall of 1861 at Blue Mills Ferry where a large group of pro-Southern recruits, estimated at about 4,000, were overtaken by Federal troops while crossing the Missouri River to join General Sterling Price at Lexington. The engagement, lasting an hour, resulted in the Federals being driven back to Liberty where, finding reinforcements, they occupied the town and turned the third floor of Jewell Hall into a hospital for their wounded, using the first floor as a stable for their horses and the second floor as a barracks. In 1904 a monument honoring the county's Confederate soldiers was erected in Fairview Cemetery, and in 1931 the only monument to Union soldiers in the county was put up on the campus of William Jewell College, marking the site of the trenches dug by the Union soldiers.

The end of hostilities in 1865 unfortunately did not put an end to the destruction and pillage which had been so widespread in

the State throughout the war. Clay, as well as other counties, especially in western Missouri, was troubled by bands of outlaws, America's best known of these being Jesse James. He and his brother, Frank, born of Southern parents in Clay County in the 1840's, spent their early years on a farm located about three miles northeast of Kearney.

Having greatly contributed to Missouri's history, Clay County offers much to be seen in points of interest, some dating back to pre-Civil War days. To the northeast is Missouri's most famous health resort, Excelsior Springs, developed in the 1880's by J. V. B. Flack. Near the Springs is the Watkins Woolen Mills, built in 1860 by Waltus L. Watkins and considered "one of the best and most complete examples of pre-Civil War, country-way-of-living in the State." Nearby is the James home, birthplace of America's most fabulous outlaw. Not far from Liberty stands "Multnomah," the beautiful old Southern mansion built in 1851 by Major John Dougherty, famous Indian agent from 1820 to 1830 at Fort Leavenworth. One mile south of Liberty is the Missouri State Odd Fellows Home, dedicated in 1895. Located in Liberty is the Frank Hughes Memorial Library which was dedicated in 1940. The late Mr. Hughes bequeathed the site along with \$37,000 for the erection of the building and \$20,000 for its maintenance.



Missouri State Highway Department

Watkins Mill



Missouri State Highway Department

"Multnomah," the Major John Dougherty Home

Another point of interest is the Clay County Historical Society's Little Museum, established in 1946 by Ethel Massie Withers, the society's founder and Clay County's eminent historian. The society, organized in 1934, has since its beginning sponsored many worthwhile projects to stimulate interest in the county's history. The present officers are: Ernest L. Capps, president; Russell V. Dye, vice

president; Mrs. U. R. Pugh, secretary; and E. Hugh Cravens, treasurer.

Clay County, today rapidly growing, had the highest percentage increase in population of any county in Missouri between 1940 and 1950. In 1911 the construction of the Armour-Swift-Burlington bridge paved the way for the building of North Kansas City, the county's huge industrial area. Today penetrated by these giant concerns of a modern era, Clay County has come a long way since those first settlers began to push westward, forming a new county on the threshold of the wilderness. These settlers were honored several years ago by the prominent novelist, Emerson Hough, when he chose Clay County pioneers for his best known book, *The Covered Wagon*, and from whose lives he gathered material for the hero and heroine—a fitting tribute to a fine old frontier county.

THE MISSOURI STATE FLAG

BY ALLEN L. OLIVER*

The State of Missouri has had an official State Flag since March 22, 1913. This flag was conceived, designed, and created by Mrs. Marie Elizabeth Watkins Oliver, wife of Robert Burett Oliver, at their home, Olive Heights, in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. By common consent Mrs. Oliver kept the flag in her home until her death in October, 1944. Under the law adopting it as the official State Flag, its repository is in the office of the Missouri Secretary of State. The history of this flag is interesting. Like most worthwhile symbols, its progress from the time of its creation to its adoption met with some obstacles.

In 1908 the Missouri Society of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution appointed a committee to initiate the preparation of a State Flag and, if possible, to secure the passage of a bill making it the official flag of the State of Missouri. Mrs. Oliver, as chairman of that committee, immediately began a study of state flags, corresponded with the secretaries of state of all the states, and after months of such study and research designed our State Flag.¹ She called Miss Mary Kochtitzky, an artist of much skill and taste living in Cape Girardeau, to assist her in the execution of the design and in painting the design upon the flag.

Her husband, Robert Burett Oliver, a former Missouri State Senator, then prepared and sent to Senator Arthur L. Oliver of Caruthersville a draft of a bill for the adoption of this flag as Missouri's State Flag. Senator Oliver introduced that bill in the Senate on March 17, 1909.² That same year Dr. N. R. Holcomb, a member of the House of Representatives from Jackson County,

*Allen L. Oliver, the son of Robert Burett and Marie Elizabeth Oliver, is a native Missourian and a member of the law firm of Oliver & Oliver, Cape Girardeau. A graduate of Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, he received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Missouri. He was recently elected a fellow in the American College of Trial Lawyers.

¹Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 23; III, 377; William Rufus Jackson, *Missouri Democracy* (Chicago, 1935), III, 10-13; Blanche Leach, *Missouri State History of the D. A. R.* (Sedalia, 1929), 162-68.

²*Journal of the Senate of the 45th General Assembly of the State of Missouri, 1909* (Jefferson City, 1909), 557; Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, I, 23.

introduced a bill for the adoption of a different flag. Senator Oliver, after conferring with Mrs. Robert Burett Oliver as to the meaning and interpretation of the design of the flag and obtaining from her a written statement thereof, publicly stated that

The Constitution of the state provides that the emblems and devices of the Great Seal of the State as heretofore prescribed by law, shall not be subject to change. The coat-of-arms is a part of the great seal of the state and unquestionably should be made a prominent feature of a state flag. The Doctor Holcomb design for a state flag introduced in the House is objectionable in that it does not contain the coat-of-arms, and because the general design is similar to the national flag. It is liable to cause a confusion in the field and elsewhere. There is nothing in the Holcomb design that indicates state sovereignty or the relation of the state to the Union, except the abbreviation of Missouri by the use of the letters "Mo."

The design I offer embraces all the colors of the national flag—red, white and blue—which recognizes that the State of Missouri is a part and parcel of the Federal Government. At the same time it represents the state as possessing a local independence, a local self-government, but in perfect harmony with the great national compact, as shown by the mingling of the colors, red, white and blue, on every side of it.

The coat-of-arms of the state is in the center of the national colors and represents Missouri as she is—the geographical center of the nation. The twenty-four (24) stars on the blue band encircling the coat-of-arms signifies that Missouri was the twenty-fourth state admitted into the Union of States. The blue in the flag signifies vigilance, permanency and justice; the red, valor; and the white, purity.

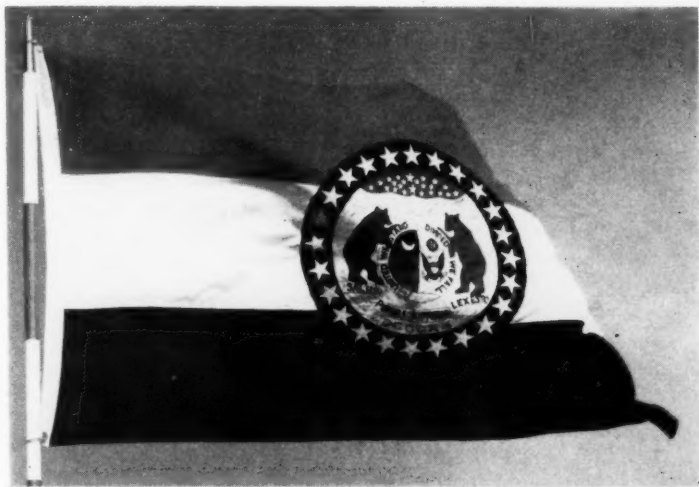
The crescent on the shield, in heraldry, represents the second son, so our crescent on this shield denotes that Missouri was the second state (Louisiana being the first) formed of the territory of the great Louisiana Purchase. The helmet of the coat-of-arms indicates enterprise, and hardihood and signifies state sovereignty.

The great grizzly bears are peculiarly appropriate to a state traversed by the Missouri River, and in our coat-of-arms and on this flag these bears signify the size of the state, the strength of the state and the courage of her people, and further,

they represent protection to the state from invasion from every source.

This design for a state flag represents that while we, as a state are independent and support ourselves as a state, we are also in perfect harmony with and constitute an important part in the support and maintenance of the National Government. The motto shows that the will of the people is the supreme law of the state. This flag, therefore, stands for something.³

On April 21, 1909, the bill passed the Missouri Senate by a vote of 24 to one, but it failed of passage in the House. In 1911 the "Oliver Flag Bill," as it was then known, was again introduced by Senator Oliver and was approved by a vote of 23 to two.⁴ During that 1911 session of the General Assembly the State Capitol burned, and the original flag was destroyed in the fire. Undaunted



Massie—Mo. Res. Div.

Missouri State Flag

³Robert Burett Oliver, "History of the State Flag of Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, XIII (April 1919), 227-28.

⁴*Journal of the Senate of the Forty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, 1911* (Jefferson City, 1911), 578.

by this, Marie Elizabeth Watkins Oliver again went to work and, having called to her assistance Mrs. Stanley D. McFarland of Cape Girardeau, made the present flag. She sent it to Senator Arthur L. Oliver at Jefferson City to enable the members of the General Assembly to see its effect, its beautiful design, and its blending colors. In the confusion and delay resulting from the fire the bill again failed to pass in the House of Representatives at that session of the General Assembly.

In the meantime, the Missouri Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of the Colonial Dames of Missouri each formally and cordially ratified and approved the design of this flag, urging the General Assembly to adopt it and make it the official State Flag of Missouri.

On January 21, 1913, Charles C. Oliver, representative of Cape Girardeau County in the General Assembly, introduced the "Oliver Flag Bill" in the House of Representatives. It met with almost unanimous approval and was adopted on March 7,⁵ reported to the Senate, and there for the third time met with favorable action by that body.⁶ The bill was signed by Governor Elliott Woolfolk Major on March 22, 1913,⁷ when it became the official flag of Missouri.⁸

On May 1, 1944, a few months prior to the death of Marie Elizabeth Watkins Oliver, the Supreme Court of Missouri in a move initiated by the late Judge Albert M. Clark, a member of the court at that time, announced a public meeting of the court for an appropriate, official dedication of the flag. Mrs. Oliver, as the designer and creator of the flag, was invited by the court to attend as the special guest of honor, but as she was then in her 91st year she did not feel that it was wise for her to make the trip to Jefferson City. Two of her sons, Allen L. Oliver, in whose possession the flag remained for several years after Mrs. Oliver's death, and R. B. Oliver, Jr., went to Jefferson City, taking the original flag with them. On that occasion Mr. Dan M. Nee; two members of the court, Judge James M. Douglas and Judge Albert

⁵*Journal of the House of Representatives of the 47th General Assembly of the State of Missouri, 1913* (Jefferson City, 1913), 963-64.

⁶*Journal of the Senate of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Missouri, 1913* (Jefferson City, 1913), 1077.

⁷*House Journal, 47th General Assembly, 1653.*

⁸*Laws of Missouri Passed at the Session of the Forty-Seventh General Assembly* (Jefferson City, 1913), 349-51; *Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, 1949* (Jefferson City, 1950), I, 154; Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians*, II, 273-74.

M. Clark; and Governor Forrest C. Donnell gave addresses at the ceremony held in the courtroom. Those proceedings were printed and made a part of the official court record.⁹ It was Mrs. Oliver's desire that she be permitted to retain the flag in her personal possession as long as she lived, so it was returned to her Cape Girardeau home.

On November 23, 1953, the Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas held a ceremony in the old courthouse in Cape Girardeau; patriotic addresses were made, and the court entered an order that both the National Flag and the Missouri State Flag should be displayed in the court-

room during all sessions of court thereafter. On that occasion the original State Flag, designed and created by Mrs. Oliver, was exhibited, and an address was given telling of its history. The address was made a part of the record of the court.¹⁰

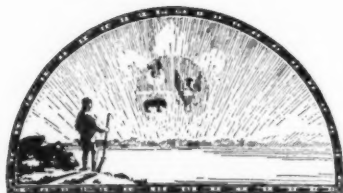
The facts above related are all within the personal knowledge and recollection of the author and are supported by the records cited in the footnotes.



Mrs. Oliver Holding the Original Missouri State Flag

⁹*Dedication of American and Missouri State Flags Before the Supreme Court of Missouri* (Jefferson City, 1944).

¹⁰Cape Girardeau Court of Common Pleas, *Official Record*, Book A, 33-34.



VIGNETTES OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

BY DOROTHY J. CALDWELL*

An early financier who revolutionized Missouri's lead mining industry and later inaugurated plans for Texan colonization, a newspaper editor who developed a great metropolitan daily, and a world-famous author who wrote of his boyhood experiences in Missouri towns along the Mississippi River, made important contributions to the history of the State and Nation. Biographical sketches of these men were released to the newspapers of the State in July, August, and September, under the title "This Week in Missouri History."

The reproduction of a portrait owned by the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, and the photograph of the subject's San Antonio statue, reproduced through the courtesy of Mrs. Adella Breckenridge Moore, are used in the first sketch. The photograph of the subject of the second sketch is from the *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri*, volume four. The portrait photograph of the third subject is from a framed photograph of a portrait by Charles A. Gray, presented to the State Historical Society of Missouri by Mr. and Mrs. Purd B. Wright, Jr.

References accompany each article for those who may wish to read further.

*Dorothy J. Caldwell, B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers College; B.F.A., B.J., and M.A., University of Missouri; now research associate at the State Historical Society of Missouri.

**THIS ADOPTED MISSOURIAN REVOLUTIONIZED MISSOURI'S
EARLY LEAD INDUSTRY AND PLANNED THE FIRST
AMERICAN COLONY IN TEXAS**

Released July 11, 1957

At Mine à Breton, near the present site of Potosi in Washington County, he sank the first mining shaft and built the first reverberatory furnace for smelting lead in Missouri, established a sheet lead and shot factory, and inaugurated the plan for the colonization of Texas. Do you know his name?

1. *How did he begin his career?*

A. His early life was spent in Connecticut where he was born in Durham, October 4, 1761. In 1783 he was proprietor of a dry goods and importing firm in Philadelphia and the next year managed a branch of the business in Richmond, Virginia. By 1789 he had added lead mines in southwestern Virginia to his business interests. He married Miss Maria Brown, a Philadelphia girl, in 1784.



Courtesy Mo. Hist. Soc.

2. *When did he come to Missouri?*

A. Learning of the rich lead deposits in Southeast Missouri, then part of Spanish Louisiana, he visited St. Genevieve and the neighboring lead district in 1797 and obtained from Spanish officials a grant of land one league square which included Mine à Breton.

**He Planned the First American
Colony in Texas**

He moved with his family to St. Genevieve in 1798 and the next year settled in his newly-built home, "Durham Hall," near Mine à Breton, which became the nucleus of the American settlement of Potosi.

3. *What were the results of his mining improvements?*

A. With his introduction of shaft mining and new smelting methods, he developed lead mining in Missouri from a six-month occupation into a year-round industry.

4. *What were his other activities?*

A. He built a sheet lead and shot factory, sawmill, flour mill, blacksmith's shop, bridges, roads, and a general store at Mine à Breton. In 1809 he helped to lay out the town of Herculaneum, a shipping point for the lead from Mine à Breton.

For a time his business seemed to prosper, but the turnover was slow, collections were hard to make, and the War of 1812 and the depression of 1818-1819 paralyzed all trade and industry.

He involved himself heavily in his many enterprises and in trying to exploit the mines on a great scale in 1814 and 1815. When the Bank of St. Louis, which he helped to organize in 1816 and to which he was in debt, failed in 1819, he was financially ruined.

5. *What were his plans for Texan colonization?*

A. Seeking to retrieve his fortune, he set out on horseback for San Antonio in November, 1820, to obtain permission from the Spanish government in Mexico to settle 300 families in the province of Texas. The Spanish governor, without examining his papers, ordered him to leave Texas. However, with the help of Baron de Bastrop, whom he had known in Louisiana, his petition was forwarded to Monterey. He



Courtesy Adella B. Moore

His Statue Stands in San Antonio, Texas

returned home in March, 1821, weakened by the hardships of his journey, contracted pneumonia, and died a few weeks later at the home of his daughter in St. Francois County, shortly after his colonization plans were accepted. His son, Stephen, carried out his Texas plans and is called the "Father of Texas."

6. *How is his memory honored?*

A. A statue of him, erected in 1938 by the Texas Centennial Commission, stands in front of the old Spanish governors' palace in San Antonio. A vault inscribed with his name and the date of his death marks his grave in the Presbyterian cemetery at Potosi.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Moses Austin.

[References: E. C. Barker, editor, *The Austin Papers* in Annual Report of the American Historical Association (Washington, 1924), I; E. C. Barker, *Life of Stephen F. Austin* (Nashville, 1925); Allen Johnson, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), I, 435-436; Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1943), II, 222-223.]

"LITTLE MACK": WHO WAS HE?

Released August 8, 1957

This Irish-born Missourian who rose to fame as a popular Civil War correspondent, the first Washington correspondent to obtain a formal interview with the President of the United States, and the first managing editor of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, was eulogized by Eugene Field, the Missouri poet and journalist, in the poem, "Little Mack." Do you know his name?

1. *How did he get his start as a journalist?*

A. Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1842, one of a family of sixteen children, at the age of eleven he left home, working his way to New York as a cabin boy. After serving as printer's apprentice on the *New York Freeman's Journal*, he came to St. Louis in 1858 and worked as a compositor for the *Christian Advocate*. Proficient in shorthand, the next year he was hired as a reporter for the *Missouri Democrat* where his coverage of the proceedings



"Little Mack"

of the 1859-60 Missouri General Assembly was outstanding. In 1860 he became a reporter for the *Cincinnati Gazette*.

2. *How did he gain fame during the Civil War?*

A. He first served in the army in the Civil War, but in 1861 he was hired as a war correspondent for the *Gazette*. When the *Gazette* refused to publish his report of the first day's fighting at Shi-

loh, discrediting the conduct of the Union forces, he resigned but was hired immediately by the *Cincinnati Commercial* at twice the salary. He made the *Commercial* the soldiers' paper, and quotations from his letters were circulated in all sections.

3. *When did he become a Washington correspondent?*

A. As Washington correspondent for the *Commercial* from 1863 to 1868, his letters over the signature "Mack" attracted nationwide attention. His interviews with Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederacy, and with President Andrew Johnson in 1867-68 created a sensation.

4. *What was his career as a newspaper editor?*

A. In 1868 he became editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* but within a few months moved to Chicago to help found the *Republican*. After he lost his newspaper, library, and savings in the fire of 1871, he returned to St. Louis as editor of the *Democrat*. He left the *Democrat* in 1873 to become editor of the *Globe*, and when the two papers were combined in 1875 he became managing editor of the *Globe-Democrat* and served until his death in St. Louis from a fall out of his bedroom window during an illness in 1896. He had never married.

5. *How did he contribute to the success of the Globe-Democrat?*

A. He carefully trained hundreds of correspondents in many states, and soon the *Globe-Democrat* led all newspapers in the

LITTLE MACK

By EUGENE FIELD.

This talk about the journalists that run the East is bosh.
We've got a Western editor, that's little, but, O gosh!
He lives here in Miszoora, where the people are so set
In ante-bellum notions that they vote for Jackson yet;
But the paper he is running makes the rusty fossils swear,—
The smartest, likeliest paper that is printed anywhere!
And best of all, the paragraphs are pointed as a tack.

And that's because they emanate
From Little Mack.

country outside New York City in the cost of its new service. In 1883 he wrote, "The great art of running a newspaper is the art of guessing where hell is liable to break loose next." With caustic wit, in "paragraphs pointed as a tack" he ruthlessly exposed local and national political corruption in crusades for reform. Soon his newspaper gained readers from all political parties, although it was strongly Republican, and within three years showed a profit of \$90,000.

6. *How was he regarded by his associates?*

A. Although brusque in manner, he was popular with his associates. It was said that he possessed the rare journalistic instinct of knowing what the public wanted, and he spared no expense to give it to them.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Joseph B. McCullagh.

[References: H. L. Conard, *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri* (New York, 1901), IV 249-251; Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), XII, 5; Walter B. Stevens, "Joseph B. McCullagh," *Missouri Historical Review*, October 1930-April 1934; Walter B. Stevens, "The New Journalism in Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, April 1923-July 1925.]

THIS MISSISSIPPI RIVER PILOT BECAME MISSOURI'S WORLD-FAMOUS AUTHOR

Released September 5, 1957

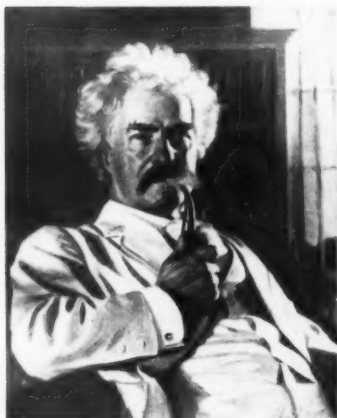
Greatest of American humorists, he wrote his most famous books from the memories of his youthful impressions of the Missouri village of Florida, his birthplace, and Hannibal, his Missouri boyhood home. Who was he?

1. What was his background?

A. Born in Florida, Missouri, on November 30, 1835, of Kentucky-Virginia parentage, at the age of four he moved with his family to Hannibal, a thriving river town. The cultural environment of the Hannibal-Palmyra area may have encouraged his literary interests. After his father's death in 1847, he worked as a printer's devil on the *Missouri Courier*.

2. What were his first literary efforts?

A. At sixteen, as assistant to his brother, Orion, editor of the *Hannibal Journal* and *Western Union*, later known as the *Journal*, he wrote feature stories and in Orion's absence tried to "pep up" the paper with the publication of the poem, "To Miss Katie in H—I," explaining when criticized later that "H—I" meant Hannibal. In 1853-54 he worked his way to New York, Philadelphia, and Keokuk, Iowa, as a journeyman printer.



Portrait by Charles A. Gray,
courtesy Purd B. Wright, Jr.

Missouri's World-Famous Author

3. What were his experiences on the river and in the West?

A. As a pilot on the Mississippi River from 1857 to 1861 he acquired many experiences related later in his great book, *Life on the Mississippi*. He then went to Nevada with Orion, where he mined un-

successfully and worked as a reporter on the *Virginia City Territorial Enterprise*, using for the first time in 1863 the pseudonym, Mark Twain, a river term meaning two fathoms deep. His "Jumping Frog" story, written in California in 1865, was his first national success. His humorous lectures, after a trip to Hawaii in 1866, were popular.

4. *How did he gain world fame?*

A. Success came to him in a flood with the publication in 1869 of *Innocents Abroad*, an account of his travels to Europe and the Holy Land. After his marriage to Miss Olivia Langdon of Buffalo, New York, in 1870, he reached the height of his world fame as a lecturer and an author, employing his best talent, humorous autobiography, in *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*, which still rank on the best-selling list.

5. *What was his later career?*

A. His financial investments in a typesetting machine and a publishing company ended in bankruptcy in 1894, but he was able to pay his debts in full in 1898. His later writings were more serious and philosophical in nature. He was awarded the honorary M. A. degree from Yale University in 1888; the degree of Doctor of Literature from Oxford University in 1907; and the LL. D. degree from the University of Missouri in 1902 during his last visit to his native state. His death occurred at Redding, Connecticut, in 1910.



Statue of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn at Hannibal

6. *How is his memory honored?*

A. He represents Missouri in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University. His study, moved to Elmira College, Elmira, New York, was dedicated in 1952.

The State of Missouri has erected a monument at Florida, dedicated a State park to him, and placed his statue at Riverside Park, Hannibal. His Hannibal home, with adjoining museum, and the statue of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer at Cardiff Hill are points of interest. A commemorative stamp was issued in his honor in 1940. The Mark Twain collection of the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia ranks among the best in completeness and variety of editions.

7. *What was his name?*

A. Samuel Langhorne Clemens.

[References: M. M. Brashear, *Mark Twain, Son of Missouri* (Chapel Hill, 1934); Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, editors, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), IV, 192-198; Stephen Leacock, *Mark Twain* (New York, 1933); Albert Bigelow Paine, *Mark Twain, a Biography* (New York, 1912), I, II, III; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri's Hall of Fame* (Columbia, 1923); *Missouri Historical Review*, "Mark Twain," April 1940.]

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

The birthplace of Harry S. Truman in Lamar, Missouri, was given to the State on May 3, 1957, by the United Automobile Workers' union when John E. Rickenbaugh, Kansas City U. A. W. international representative, presented the deed to Governor James T. Blair, Jr., at a ceremony in the executive offices attended by Governor Blair, members of the State Park Board, and union officials. The international union and the U. A. W. officer councils of St. Louis and Kansas City purchased the six-room, two-story house from Mrs. Marie Earp for \$6,000 a few days earlier.

John Truman, the former President's father, bought the home in 1882 where Harry S. Truman was born on May 8, 1884. The family moved from Lamar when the future President was about two years old.

Present plans call for restoration and maintenance of the home by the State Park Board and its opening as a tourist attraction. The interior and exterior of the house will be restored as nearly as possible to the original appearance. Members of the Truman family will cooperate in making pieces of the original furniture available for display in the home, which will be renovated and preserved as a memorial to one of the State's most famous sons.

It is hoped that the restoration will be completed in time for Lamar's centennial celebration in September. A dual dedication ceremony is now planned as the U. A. W., purchasers of the property, dedicate a monument to the only President elected from Missouri, and the State Park Board establishes the Harry S. Truman Birthplace Memorial Shrine as the newest addition to the State's park system. An agreement between the board and the union provides that visitors will not be charged an admittance fee.



Massie—Mo. Res. Div.

Harry S. Truman Birthplace

Several other historic homes have been acquired in recent years by the State Park Board and other non-profit groups. Among these are the Colonel William Oliver Anderson home in Lexington, which is owned and maintained by Lafayette County; the George C. Bingham house at Arrow Rock, owned and restored by the State; the Louis Bolduc house in Ste. Genevieve, owned and maintained by the Society of Colonial Dames in America in the State of Missouri; the B. Gratz Brown home in Jefferson City, owned and maintained by the Cole County Historical Society; the Robert Campbell house in St. Louis, presented to the people of the city by the Stix, Baer, and Fuller Company through the Campbell House Foundation which owns and maintains the property; the Eugene Field house in St. Louis, owned and maintained by the St. Louis Board of Education; the birthplace of General John J. Pershing at Laclede, owned and maintained by the State Park Board; Mark Twain's birthplace near Florida, owned and administered by the State Park Board; the Mark Twain home in Hannibal, owned and maintained by the city through the Mark Twain Home Board; and the Henry Shaw home in St. Louis which was restored by funds provided through Stix, Baer, and Fuller and is maintained by the Missouri Botanical Garden. Two other homes have been converted into non-profit museums. The Milton Tootle home in St. Joseph was purchased through contributions from W. L. Goetz, the Goetz Brewing Company, and the citizens of St. Joseph, and is now owned and maintained by the city as the St. Joseph Museum. The Kansas City Museum is located in the R. A. Long home which was donated to the city by his daughters; the Kansas City Museum Association administers the museum for the city on a contract basis.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months of May, June, and July, 1957, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as indicated:

ONE LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Bacon, George F., Kirkwood
Shultz, O. E., St. Joseph

SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Brammer, George C., La Plata

SIX NEW MEMBERS

McQuie, Walter D., Jr., Montgomery City

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Butcher, Ralph E., St. Louis
Dietrich, Benjamin E., Cape Girardeau
Funk, E. M., Columbia
Hoener, Alan J., Webster Groves
Moore, Charles L., St. Louis

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. A. C., Glasgow
Bottermuller, Mrs. Lorene, Hermann
Branom, M. E., St. Louis
Evans, O. D., Webster Groves
Gooch, Mrs. G. E., Meadville
Hanly, W. C., Clayton
Herrman, J. E., Springfield

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Bacon, George F., Kirkwood
Cosby, Byron, Columbia
Dillman, L. Wyman, Caruthersville
Garrison, R. C., Doniphan
Hoemann, G. H., Washington
Ihrig, J. Arthur, Hannibal
Inglish, Mrs. Sumter R., Arlington, Va.
Rinehart, Rupert L., Kirksville

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Ahern, James T., Caruthersville	Hunter, Mrs. S. L., New Madrid
Bartels, John S., Kirkwood	Lynch, Mrs. John R., Chula Vista, Calif.
Brashear, M. M., Kirksville	McCane, Mrs. Nella, Vancouver, Wash.
Bullock, Mrs. A. R., Bakersfield, Calif.	Mason, Mrs. Eugene C., Bartlett, Ill.
Chaney, Audrey, Sikeston	Meador, Mrs. Dan B., Fairhope, Alabama
Crocker, Ruel, Sr., Alameda, Calif.	Meyer, Mrs. Harry L., Alton, Illinois
Crow, Mrs. Raymond, Beaumont, Texas	Misemer, Hulen F., Portland, Oregon
DeGuire, Kate, Fredericktown	Motherspaw, Mrs. H. B., Clayton
Douglass, Tom, McBaine	Murray, J. E., Kansas City
Hamacher, Mrs. Elmer, Phoenixville, Pa.	Pearson, George, Arrow Rock
Harvey, James R., Dexter	Proctor, John William, Columbia
Helm, Maud, New Haven	Robinson, Mrs. O., Detroit, Michigan
Homrighausen, Mrs. A. W., Quincy, Ill.	Rozier, George A., Jefferson City
Hooper, Thomas R., Maryville	Stigall, Mrs. L. E., Springfield

Van Sant, Thomas H., Fulton
Williams, Roy D., Boonville

Yarnell, Mrs. G. D., Versailles

ONE NEW MEMBER

- Anderson, Helen, Hamilton, Illinois
Anderson, John W., Trenton
Anderson, Mrs. Roscoe, St. Louis
Applegate, Wm. E., Battle Ground, Ind.
Armstrong, Mrs. Joseph, McKittrick
Asher, Mrs. J. W., Princeton, W. Va.
Ault, Frederick C., St. Louis
Bacon, Mrs. Philip A., Chesterfield
Bader, Mary E., Marshfield
Bauer, R. D. M., Columbia
Baugh, L. A., Garden City, Kans.
Beardsley, C. G., Butte, Montana
Blanton, David E., Sikeston
Blaschke, Mrs. Fred, Washington, D. C.
Blocker, C. F., Caruthersville
Booth, Herbert R., Hamilton
Botts, Mrs. Elmer, Custer, Montana
Boyd, Mrs. Bertha P., Keokuk, Iowa
Boyer, Mrs. Mary Jane, Imperial
Browning, Robert A., Sturgeon
Burchard, Donald D., College Station, Texas
Burton, W. R., Gilliam
Bybee, B. E., California
Cable, Mrs. J. R., Clemson, South Carolina
Cameron, Donald E., Oakland, Calif.
Catlin, Florence A., Leavenworth, Kans.
Cave, Tyree, Dallas, Texas
Chadeayne, Mrs. H. A., St. Louis
Chapman, Sam C., Liberty
Chevalier, James R., Columbia
Christy, Joseph S., Kirkwood
Chubbuck, Julia S., San Diego, Calif.
Clary, Mrs. Eva M., Independence
Cook, Donald Hay, Long Beach, Calif.
Coon, Walter A., Springfield
Cordell, Ray L., Columbia
Cornwall, H. H., Charleston
Creigh, Virginia, Mexico
Culbertson, Mrs. Margaret M., Perry
Curtis, L. S., St. Louis
Custer, Betty Lou, University City
Darneal, Louise, Richmond
Darr, Gene, Bismarck
Dawes, Holmes G., Falls Church, Va.
Dye, Russell V., Liberty
Eakins, Mrs. Paul R., Sikeston
Elkin, Robert W., Fulton
Ellis, E. Roy, Cameron
Ellis, Emmett, Warrensburg
Eppelsheimer, D. S., Rolla
Ervin, Mrs. Colie, Sedalia
Etter, Mrs. Phelps, Webb City
Evans, Mrs. C. A., Chicago, Ill.
Ewing, Lynn M., Nevada
Ezell, Mattie L., Marshall
Farmer, Mrs. Mayme H., Mission, Kans.
Farrington, Mrs. Mildred, Kansas City
Fenimore, J. B., Normandy
Field, Mrs. J. W., Slater
Finn, Mrs. Pauline, St. Louis
Foster, Mrs. Franklin, Sr., Springfield
Frank, John R., St. Charles
Frazer, Mrs. Henry M., Jefferson City
Freeman, Annie L. D., Flat
Frick, Mrs. C. F., Lexington
Fritts, Mrs. W. Rule, Independence
Gaddis, Merrill E., Fayette
Gaddy, Mrs. Herschel, Marshall
Garver, Charles E., Webster Groves
Gass, Mrs. Howard A., St. Peters
Gerlash, John M., Tarkio
Garth, Walter W., Kansas City
Gholson, Lloyd F., Kirksville
Gibson, Leslie M., Warrenton
Gilleland, Mrs. Howard, New Cambria
Grace, Mrs. Catherine, Lebanon
Griffith, Phoebe, Carthage
Haag, J. L., House Springs
Hackley, Nora E., Warrensburg
Hagerman, Mrs. G. B., Kahoka
Hahn, Lila, Washington, D. C.
Halligan, C. F., Union
Hamilton, W. H., Cape Girardeau

- Hammers, Clyde C., Kansas City
 Harris, W. W., Santa Rosa, Calif.
 Hartley, Stanley, O'Calá, Florida
 Hartzler, Mrs. R. M., Kansas City
 Haviland, Mrs. Mary, Warrenton
 Henderson, Ed, Farmington
 Herrman, Elvin, Appleton City
 Herzberger, Richard, Lemay
 Heying, Sylvester, Rhineland
 Hill, Joseph A., Canyon, Texas
 Hintz, W. K., Wellsville
 Holden, Mrs. Avis V., Oakland, Calif.
 Hoover, Chester T., Laclede
 Houk, Roy Hammond, Biloxi, Miss.
 Huff, Fred W., Kansas City
 Huggins, Mrs. E. J., Jr., Holts Summit
 Hungate, H. Lynn, St. Louis
 Hunter, Mrs. Carl M., Rock Port
 Hussey, Mrs. Marguerite, Berkeley, California
 Hutchings, H. B., Kansas City
 Irwin, L. B., St. Joseph
 James, Mr. & Mrs. Robt. F., Excelsior Springs
 Jaycox, James Austin, Slater
 Jenkins, Mrs. E. T. C., Claremont, California
 Jennings, Harry R., Centralia
 Jinkens, Mrs. Nannie, Hermitage
 Johnson, Louise, Mexico
 Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. Mason, Brookfield
 Johnson, Ralph P., Osceola
 Jones, Linda, St. Louis
 Joseph, Mrs. Fred M., Kirkwood
 Kandlbinder, Oscar, Salem
 Karsch, Albert, Farmington
 Keck, J. E., Independence
 Kiefner, John, Perryville
 Klasstorner, Mrs. Sam, Evanston, Ill.
 Koehler, Mrs. Robert, Jefferson City
 Kolb, Harry K., St. Louis
 Korbitz, Mrs. Ellen K., Burlington
 Kreftmeyer, Mrs. C. D., Webster Groves
 La Rue, L. H., Elsberry
 Layton, Edward J., Perryville
 Lehm, Fred M. T., St. Louis
 Leighty, Mrs. C. E., Arlington, Va.
 LeMert, Harold, Jr., Ferguson
 Litz, Arthur, St. Louis
 Long, Mrs. David S., Lee's Summit
 Long, Mrs. W. E., Elsberry
 Lucas, Mrs. Okla H., Fayette
 Lutz, Earle, Richmond, Virginia
 McCorkle, W. L., St. Louis
 McDonald, Mrs. William, Kansas City, Kansas
 McMichael, Ethel, Mt. Vernon
 McMinn, Mrs. H. T., Kansas City
 McNamara, R. L., Columbia
 McNeel, John O., St. Louis
 McQuoid, Mrs. W. G., Clayton
 McReynolds, Allen, Jr., Golden City
 Mann, Frank C., Springfield
 Marshall, A. H., Independence
 Martin, E. W., Jr., Belleville, N. J.
 Mason, William S., Brownsville, Tex.
 Maupin, Olive P., Truth or Consequences, New Mexico
 Mitchell, Eve B., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Moentmann, F. A., Norborne
 Mooney, Belle S., Kansas City
 Motley, Mrs. R. L., Bowling Green
 Muirhead, R. M., Salt Lake City, Utah
 Munsey, Pierce, Denver, Colorado
 Ogg, Mrs. Harry, Perryville
 O'Neal, Mrs. E. C., Sweet Springs
 Page, Mrs. Flora, Gravois Mills
 Patton, Mrs. Lena, Albany
 Peters, Frank, Marionville
 Phillips, Hugh, Camdenton
 Polson, Mrs. Stanley, Helendale, Calif.
 Price, Jay F., Pasadena, California
 Prindle, Mrs. A. E., Quincy, Illinois
 Pugh, Mrs. Edward E., Kansas City
 Revercomb, Harry C., Kansas City, Kans.
 Reynierse, P. C., Farmington
 Richardson, L. F., Nevada
 Robinson, G. Wilse, Kansas City
 Robinson, Mrs. W. A., Sturgeon
 Roehrs, Mrs. Shirley, Columbia
 Rollins, C. B., Columbia
 Ross, Clayton, Allendale
 Rottman, Fred A., St. Louis
 Ruark, Madge Lay, Clare, Michigan
 Runion, Mrs. H. R., St. Louis

- Russell, Oland D., Alexandria, Va.
 Schneller, George C., St. Louis
 Schrader, Letha D., Sun Valley, Calif
 Shea, Mrs. John M., Lexington
 Sherman, David O., Springfield
 Sherman, Mrs. Milo G., Foley
 Shibley, Edward, New Madrid
 Shipman, John C., Kirkwood
 Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia
 Sisson, F. L., Jr., Sikeston
 Smiley, George B., Hannibal
 Smith, A. G., Nevada
 Snodgrass, W. R., Kansas City
 Spann, J. R., San Bruno, California
 Spencer, Emmett, Milan
 Spreen, Orville, St. Louis
 Staats, Mrs. E. W., Wilmington, Del.
 Starks, Mrs. Alvie, Sun Valley, Calif.
 Steigemeier, R. T., St. Charles
 Steinmann, Mrs. J., Kahoka
 Stephens, Mrs. Howard P., Columbia
 Sterling, J. A., Maplewood
 Stewart, Mrs. C. L., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Stidham, J. H., Fulton
 Stone, Betty L., St. Louis
 Sullenger, Clara B., Orrick
 Sutherland, O. C., Iowa City, Iowa
 Taylor, Tom A., Columbia
 Thayer, Mrs. K. E., Elsberry
 Tice, Mrs. Alvera, Brentwood
 Todd, Jim, Moberly
 Tompkins, E. S., Washington, Iowa
 Trigg, George A., Elizabethtown, Pa.
 Utley, Buford C., Memphis, Tennessee
 Van Sant, J. A., Fulton
 Voegtli, Mrs. T. H., Kansas City, Kans.
 Wahl, A. C. G., Louisiana
 Walker, Lee, Claremont, California
 Waugh, Mrs. W. K., Norfolk, Nebraska
 Weaver, R. D., Sacramento, Calif.
 Welsh, Donald H., Columbia
 Wescott, Mrs. C. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 West, H. K., Brookfield
 Whiteside, Julia L., Elsberry
 Wiley, Mrs. H. A., St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Williams, James A., Carrollton
 Wilson, Ola B., Shelbyville
 Winetroub, Mrs. Cary, Shelbyville
 Winkeler, Harry B., St. Louis
 Winn, Mrs. N. E., Kirksville
 Withers, Mrs. Robert S., Liberty
 Wolf, E. Hugo, Bonne Terre
 Wolff, Mrs. C. H., St. Louis
 Zimmermann, E. L., St. Louis

NEW MEMBERS IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Seven hundred and twenty-one applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of May, June, and July, 1957. The total annual and life memberships as of August 1, 1957, is 10,300.

The new members are:

- Abkemeier, Luke R., St. Louis
 Acheson, Leonard D., Jr., Richmond,
 LIFE
 Adams, John E., Ferguson
 Amann, W. F., Cleveland, Ohio
 Amick, Olliver C., Illmo
 Amos, Mrs. Frederick C., Kansas City
 Anders, R. Leslie, Warrensburg
 Anderson, Mrs. Henry, Albuquerque,
 New Mexico
 Anderson, Mrs. R. L., Portland, Ore.
 Asbury, Beverly, Fulton
 Aull, Earl, Kansas City
 Ayres, John S., Detroit, Michigan
 Bair, Mrs. Walter L., Richmond
 Baker, Mrs. A. G., New Cambria
 Baker, Joseph L., Sikeston
 Baldrige, Joe D., Columbia
 Ball, Mrs. W. L., Tampa, Florida
 Ballew, Clay, Fenton

- Bangert, Herbert J., Bonne Terre
Banner Printing Company, Amsterdam
Barnes, Mrs. W. S., Kansas City
Bartlett, Mrs. E. M., Clarksville
Bassett, Samuel A., Farmington
Bauer, Edwin J., University City
Bauer, James E., Columbia
Baumgartner, W. H., Hannibal
Beatty, William K., Columbia
Beamer, Maude, Kansas City
Becher, Wm. John II, St. Louis
Beck, Elsa C., Chicago, Illinois
Beckman, Leona J., St. Louis, LIFE
Behre, Ralph P., St. Louis
Belin, Clyde, Chillicothe
Bell, John J., Boonville
Bell, Ovid H., Fulton
Benner, Fred, Ferguson
Bevirt, Joseph L., Midland, Mich.
Beyersdorf, A. A., Spokane, Wash.
Bezoni, R. H., Columbia
Biggerstaff, Luther C., Louisiana
Black, Mrs. A. E., St. Louis
Black, Samuel P. W., Columbia
Blackburn, F. M., Columbia
Blair, Mrs. J. A., Pleasant Ridge,
Michigan
Blake, Edward, Union
Blum, Larry, Tigard, Oregon
Blansitt, Arthur, St. Louis
Bonwell, Mary R., Columbia
Bohart, Mrs. Kate, Los Angeles,
California
Bohon, Norton, Kirksville
Boumunk, Mrs. G. P., Kirkwood
Bovik, Mrs. Robert E., Kirkwood
Bowman, Lee A., Sikeston
Bowyer, Carlton H., Columbia
Boyce, Elise M., St. Louis
Brady, Mrs. Charles W., Columbia
Brannock, James R., Cape Girardeau
Braun, E. F., Overland
Bremer, T. H. Jack, Columbia
Brewer, Jeaneice, Columbia
Bright, Amos L., Adrian
Brite, Mr. & Mrs. A. L., Monett
Brooks, Philip C., Independence
Brown, Mrs. E. L., Sr., Charleston
Brown, E. M., Columbia
Brown, George, Jr., Kansas City
Brown, Mrs. Gordon E., New Madrid
Brown, Herbert E., Columbia
Brown, R. J., Imperial
Brown, Robert D., Columbia
Brown, Willina S., Warrensburg
Browning, Gale, Mexico
Bryan, Monk, Columbia
Buford, Mrs. Minnie, Fredericktown
Buhrman, Lloyd W., Dover, N. H.
Bullock, Edgar A., La Plata
Bunte, Anthony L., St. Louis
Bura, Albin J., Fulton
Burford, Leila Grace, Mercer
Burnett, Grace, Chicago, Illinois
Burnley, Mr. & Mrs. W. G., Normandy
Burton, Mrs. A. G., St. Louis
Burton, Mattie, Kansas City
Burton, W. R., Jr., Shreveport, La.
Bush, Mrs. Charles M., Kansas City
Byland, Anne, Columbia
Carder, Richard J., La Plata
Carey, C. W., Beaverton, Oregon
Calvert, W. D., College Station, Tex.
Campbell, Mrs. G. Raymond, Okla-
homa City, Okla.
Campbell, William R., O'Fallon
Carleton, Mrs. J. B., Berkeley, Calif.
Carrington, Paul, Dallas, Texas
Caruthersville High School, Caruthers-
ville
Casselmann, Bert W., Kansas City
Castle, Mae, Columbia
Catts, George W., Kansas City
Cave, Cornelia Jane, Columbia
Cave, Tyree, Dallas, Texas
Caviezel, Caryl, Clayton
Chambers, J. W., Mercedes, Texas
Chapman, W. H., Webster Groves
Chasey, C. Austin, University City
Chester, D. E., Jr., St. Louis
Christ, Edwin Arthur, Columbia
Chronister, J. A., Chaffee
Clay, James M., Plattsburg
Clemons, Roy L., St. Charles
Clutts, Mrs. Joan B., Columbia
Coen, Israel R., Kansas City, LIFE
Collard, E. Bert, Leavenworth, Kans.
Collie, Marvin K., Houston, Texas

- Colvin, Mrs. Arthur, Versailles
Community Library, Owensville
Condie, Mrs. Walter D., St. Louis
Conerly, Richard P., St. Louis
Conner, Warren L., Columbia
Conway, Mabel, St. Louis
Cook, Earl, Sr., Wentzville
Cook, J. C., Mission, Kans.
Cook, Glenn, Waverly
Cooper, Mr. & Mrs. J. D., Macon
Corneilson, Mrs. Ora C., Kansas City
Cornwell, Clifton, Sr., Kirksville
Cowan, E. W., Columbia
Cox, Mrs. John G., St. Louis County
Craig, Hardin, Columbia
Craven, Harry B., Carrollton
Creek, Robert W., Mosby
Cregan, James J., St. Charles
Croom, R. H., Green Bay, Wisconsin
Crosswhite, Mr. & Mrs. J. C., Marshall
Cunningham, Mrs. Ruth, Caruthersville
Culbert, Mrs. J. I., Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Currie, Edward A., Jr., Hattiesburg, Mississippi
Curtis, Jack S., Springfield
Cushing, Mr. & Mrs. J. W., Steelville
Cutler, Fred S., Portland, Oregon
Cutler, Virgil, Long Beach, Calif.
Dale, Homer E., Columbia
Daly, S. S., Columbia
Daniel, Robert S., Columbia
Danuser, Henry, Fulton
Davis, Mrs. Glen E., St. Louis
Davis, Mrs. Nancy, North Hollywood, Calif.
Davis, Mrs. Will, Sturgeon
Deane, Donald, Brookfield
DeWitt Hospital & Clinic, Waynesville
Dickhaus, D. W., St. Louis
Dickson, Carl L., Nevada
Dickson, Ruth, Slater
Dill, Mrs. C. A., Vinita, Oklahoma
Dillon, Wm. H., Chicago, Illinois
Dillon, Wm. R., Chicago, Illinois
Dittlinger, Ann, Cape Girardeau
Dodson, John F., Independence
Dooley, R. E., Morris Plains, N. J.
Doolittle, Nettie-Alice, Columbia
Dorris, R. P., Jefferson City
Douglass, Mrs. H. E., Shelbyna
Dowgray, J. G. L., Jr., Kansas City
Downs, Harold T., Webster Groves
Drummond, J. Lynn, Kansas City
Dubrouillet, Mr. & Mrs. F. J., Winnetka, Illinois
Duley, Orville, Poplar Bluff
Duley, R. E., Eustis, Florida
Dwyer, Mrs. Rachel B., Columbia
Dyer, A. J., Columbia
Eagan, Nancy C., Salisbury
Eaker, Mrs. James, Cape Girardeau
Earle, George W., Carthage
Easterly, Ambrose, Columbia
Eastman, Robert M., Columbia
Ehler, Mrs. Charles, Lexington
Ehlers, Erna, Carrollton
Elliott, Mrs. E. G., Jefferson City
Enns, Wilbur R., Columbia
Ettleman, Andrew, Gentry
Eubank, L. A., Columbia
Even, Paul A., Jefferson City
Everett, Frederick, Columbia
Ewing, Lynn M., Jr., Nevada
Eyles, Betty Rae, Hickman Mills
Farmer, Mrs. Mayme H., Mission, Kansas
Ferguson, John D., Joplin
Ferguson Public Library, Ferguson
Fike, Mrs. H. P., Bakersfield, Calif.
Finley, York B., Marshall
Firestone, Mrs. Paul, Osceola
Fischer, Theodore, Altenburg
Fish, Mrs. Clifford, Kahoka
Fitzgerald, N. E., Knoxville, Tenn.
Flachmann, John M., Kirkwood
Fleetwood, J. Ross, Columbia
Fogg, Lucy Martha, House Springs
Fons, Mrs. Peter A., St. Louis
Foster, Franklin, Jr., Springfield
France, Glen, Denver, Colorado
Franke, Billy, Macon
Franklin, Arnold C., Jr., Richland
Fletcher, William F., Columbia
Frazier, R. H., Greensboro, N. C.
Freund, Harold G., Fulton

- Fritts, Mrs. W. Rule, Independence
 Frost, Daisy, Carthage
 Fulbright, Tom, Florence, Arizona
 Fuller, C. E., Columbia
 Fulton, Robert P., St. Louis
 Garrard, Mrs. Harriet S., Columbia
 Gardner, Ishmael L., Springfield
 Garrett, Mrs. Jasamyn S., Hayti
 Gay, Mrs. Samuel T., Arcadia
 Geach, G. A., Aldermaston, Berkshire, England
 Gibson, Arthur A., St. Louis
 Giesler, Edwin C., Afton
 Gillispie, Mrs. Carl, Albany
 Gipson, George R., Crane
 Gisler, Talitha, Columbia
 Glenn, Walter R., St. Louis
 Glidden, Fred D., Aspen, Colorado
 Gooch, A. M., Meadville
 Good, R. M., Point Lookout
 Gorman, Bernard W., Tarkio
 Gordon, Joseph F., Parkville
 Gosney, Mrs. George, Shelbyna
 Gramling, E. G., Cape Girardeau
 Grannemann, Mrs. Elton, New Haven
 Gresham, Mrs. Riley D., Monett
 Griffin, Ernest F., Tarrytown, N. Y.
 Griffith, Alfred W., Fulton
 Griggs, W. E., Clinton
 Grimes, Aquilla, Sikeston
 Grimes, Mrs. Ella M., Seattle, Wash.
 Grover, Mrs. Dorothy T., Quincy, Ill.
 Habenstein, Robert W., Columbia
 Hagedorn, William, Rhineland
 Hagerman, Mrs. Dale, Wayland
 Haley, Mrs. E. V., Macon
 Halvorsen, Neliuss, Canton
 Hall, Herman J., Columbia
 Hall, James P., Lexington
 Hall, Mary A., Independence
 Hall, Mrs. Mary A., Kearney
 Hall, Mrs. Vernon, Little Rock, Ark.
 Hammond, Cecil L., St. Louis
 Hammond, Fred R., St. Louis
 Hanly, D. C., Hannibal
 Hanly, Hunter W., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Hanly, James T., Manhattan, Kans.
 Hard, Emma, Macon
 Harnsberger, Mrs. Robert, Staunton, Va.
 Harris, George M., North Kansas City
 Harris, L. Herbert, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Harris, Leola, Trenton
 Harrison, Mrs. R. L., Princeton, W. Va.
 Hartell, Mrs. Bertha, Plattsburg
 Hartley, Clarence E., Jefferson City
 Hartung, Kathryn P., Del Paso Heights, Calif.
 Harvey, George Y., Columbia
 Hawkins, H. J., Claremont, Calif.
 Hawkins, Mrs. J. H., Rushville
 Hearn, Walter A., Columbia
 Heidemann, Henrietta, Webster Groves
 Heil, George, Norborne
 Heiman, Mr. & Mrs. David, Glasgow
 Helm, Richard L., Gibbs
 Helmke, Clem, Kirkwood
 Henke, Helen, St. Louis
 Hensley, Eugene B., Columbia
 Hequembourg, H. R., Charleston
 Herman, H. A., Columbia
 Hiden, Mrs. Philip, Newport News, Va.
 Hillam, Elsie M., North Hollywood, Calif.
 Hilty, Peter D., Versailles
 Hindman, Darwin A., Columbia
 Hinman, Pete, Cape Girardeau
 Hitt, Mrs. D. D., Rockville
 Hodges, W. B., West Plains
 Hodson, Gary, Kansas City
 Hoemann, E. C., Dugway, Utah
 Hoener, Edgar, Portland, Oregon
 Hoener, Fred, Kansas City
 Hoener, P. John, Webster Groves
 Hoener, Ralph H., Webster Groves
 Hoener, T. M., Kirkwood
 Hogan, Albert G., Columbia
 Holman, Chance, New Cambria
 Holman, Mrs. John T., Callao
 Holmes, Jack D. L., Memphis, Tenn.
 Holton, Alpha H., St. Ann
 Homan, Charles C., St. Joseph
 Howard, Chester R., Denver, Colo.
 Howard, Nellie, Kidder
 Howden, T. L., St. Joseph
 Huddlestun, J. R., Lawrence, Kans.
 Hudson, Chas. M., Jr., Columbia

- Hufford, S. M., Shackelford
 Hunt, Snowden M., West Los Angeles, California
 Hunter, Mrs. Carl M., Rock Port
 Irwin, Hadley K., Jefferson City
 Jackson, R. F., Jr., Kansas City
 Jarvis, W. L., Sidney, Australia
 Jaycox, F. T., Louisiana
 Joaquin, Charles A., St. Louis
 Johnson, Mrs. H. E., Columbia
 Johnson, Harry I., Columbia
 Jones, Mr. & Mrs. Ben W., Ethel
 Jones, Mrs. Fay H., St. Paul, Minn.
 Jones, Mrs. J. T., Columbia, LIFE
 Jones, W. Robert, Montgomery City
 Kallenberger, W. W., Nevada City, Calif.
 Kelly, Albert, Rock Port
 Kelly, Mae L., Columbia
 Kendall, Mrs. Ann Dillman, Brentwood
 Kenney, Richard B., Jefferson City
 Kerr, R. H., Rolla
 Kibbe, John C., California
 Kidwell, Mrs. Arleen G., Versailles
 Kiehl, Elmer R., Columbia
 Kilbourn, Ina Mae, Independence
 Kinder, Mrs. Martha D., Portland, Ore.
 King, Charles E., Morgan City, La.
 King, Edward C., Boulder, Colorado
 Kintner, L. D., Columbia
 Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Myron, Arbela
 Klein, Mrs. Rachel Gulley, Moberly
 Klemme, Mr. & Mrs. A. W., Columbia
 Klotzer, Mrs. Rose, St. Louis
 Knox, Raymond G., Kansas City, Kansas
 Kowall, Gene M., Ladue
 Kratzer, W. C., Morton Grove, Illinois
 Kraushaar, Henry, Maplewood
 Kroencke, Vera S., Columbia
 Krusekopf, Henry H., Columbia
 Kucera, Clair L., Columbia
 Kyd, Sterling, Columbia
 Lacovara, P. Philip, New York, N. Y.
 LaFavor, Vickie Sue, Parkville
 Lago, Gladwyn V., Columbia
 LaMar, John B., Fulton
 Landis, W. V., Neosho
 Lane, William A., Miami, Florida
 Larson, Leon, Boonville
 Lasley, John F., Columbia
 Laswell, Jim V., Fulton
 Leath, Robert D., Macon
 Lebanon High School, Lebanon
 Lebrecht, Mrs. Al, Kansas City
 Lee, Richard L., Columbia
 Lemmel, Mrs. W. H., Dover, Del.
 Lendy, Mrs. Lulu T., El Segundo, California
 Levensgood, Mrs. G. C., Elsberry
 Lewis, Emerson, Chicago, Illinois
 Lewis, Leroy C., St. Louis
 Lilley, Mrs. J. R., Elsberry
 Limbaugh, Leonard L., Caruthersville
 Livingston, Mrs. H. T., Bristow, Okla.
 Livingston, W. Ross, Iowa City, Iowa
 Lloyd, Edwin D., Trenton
 Loeffel, Wm. J., Lincoln, Nebraska
 Loehnig, Mr. & Mrs. Edwin, McKittrick
 Lohmeyer, Gene, Springfield
 Long, Denzil, Jerico Springs
 Lowrance, E. W., Columbia
 Lucas, Mrs. Leroy L., Macon
 Lucieer, Lester C., Kansas City
 Lueck, Mrs. Ted, Grandview
 McCane, Elizabeth W., Richmond Heights
 McClanahan, John B., Caruthersville
 McClure, C. Boone, Canyon, Texas
 McCorkle, E. Lee, Marshall
 McCormick, L. R., Sr., Fredericktown
 McCourtney, John, Portland, Oregon
 McCullough, Eugene T., Aurora
 McCune, Emmett L., Columbia
 McCune, H., Kirksville
 McElroy, Glenn L., Columbia
 McHaney, Mrs. Hal H., Kennett
 McKee, Mrs. Amos F., Webster Groves
 McKee, Dora, Macon
 McKinsey, J. Wendell, Columbia
 McMikle, W. J., East Prairie
 McMorrow School, Richmond Heights
 McQuie, Bob, St. Louis
 McQuoid, Mrs. Willard, Clayton
 Mackey, Mrs. L. Bryant, Clarksville
 MacNeill, E. S., New York, N. Y.
 Madden, Ellwood S., Fayette

- Maggi, Gerald, Rolla
 Magill, Wm. L., Detroit, Michigan
 Maness, Howard R., Jr., Doniphan
 Maness, Roy W. E., Independence
 Mangel, Margaret, Columbia
 Mann, Robert S., Kansas City
 Marquette University Memorial Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
 Marr, Mrs. Marj., Craig, Colorado
 Marshall, Mrs. Fay, St. Joseph
 Martin, Christopher, Ferguson
 Martin, Daryl J., Columbia
 Martin, Mrs. Floyd A., Columbia
 Martin, William, Chicago, Illinois
 Martinez, J. P., Columbia
 Mason, John, Richmond
 Masterson, Mrs. Alfred, Independence
 Mathews, Mrs. Ruth, Flat River
 Matthews, John Norval, Webb City
 Maxwell, Mr. & Mrs. Granville, Ford City
 Maxwell, John S., Columbia
 Mayer, H. T., Janesville, Wisconsin
 Mayfield, Mrs. A. L., St. Charles
 Meckfessel, Harriet, Columbia
 Medearis, Mrs. Ted, Sante Fe, N. M.
 Meinershagen, Fred H., Columbia
 Melvin, Mrs. P. A., Chicago, Illinois
 Meyer, Charles W., St. Louis
 Meyer, Glenn, Rhineland
 Miller, Mrs. A. H., Kansas City, Kans.
 Miller, Frank, Columbia
 Miller, G. Harold, Centralia
 Miller, H. C., Springfield
 Miller, Raymond, Gallatin
 Milligan, Maude, Richmond
 Mills, Thomas L., Columbia
 Millsap, Wayne L., St. Louis
 Mitchell, Charles, Sikeston
 Mobley, Mrs. C. S., Butler
 Montgomery City Library, Montgomery City
 Montgomery, Clifford, Marionville
 Montgomery, Mrs. Elizabeth A., Columbia
 Moore, Hallie B., Macon
 Moore, Melbourne C., Perryville
 Morelock, Thomas C., Columbia
 Morris, Lois, Florissant
 Morris, Paul F., Cameron
 Morris, W. W., Cape Girardeau
 Morrison, Henry C., St. Louis
 Motley, Robert, Osceola
 Mueller, Al, Hermann
 Mullin, J. Stanley, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Munford, Anna, Springfield
 Murphy, Donald R., Des Moines, Iowa
 Murphy, Mrs. J. E., Detroit, Michigan
 Murray, Earl, Powell, Wyoming
 Myers, George I., Springfield
 Myers, Mrs. Robert, Toledo, Ohio
 Nelson, Mrs. Florence, Columbia
 O'Connor, Eileen, Washington, D. C.
 Oelklaus, Mr. & Mrs. W. G., St. Charles
 Oelschlager, Paul, Hermann
 O'Neil, William James, Columbia
 O'Rourke, Joseph, Columbia
 Orr, Lon G., Sarcoxie
 Owen, Mrs. P. C., Sedalia
 Owen, Philip E., North Kansas City
 Page, Mrs. Fred, Battle Ground, Ind.
 Painter, Harold N., Sedalia
 Pallardy, L. F., Tampa, Florida
 Paridy, Thurston E., St. Louis
 Parks, Mr. & Mrs. G. T., Lewiston, Idaho
 Parrish, E. M., Garden City, Kans.
 Patterson, N. S., Columbia
 Patton, Noel, La Russel
 Paul, Mrs. Estelle, St. Louis
 Pearson, Mrs. Harry, Harrisonville
 Peck, George L., Kansas City
 Peterman, C. D., Miami
 Pflager, Henry P., St. Louis
 Pickett, Edward E., Columbia
 Pierce, Mrs. J. W., Vandalia
 Pilling, Mrs. G. H., Compton, Calif.
 Pinkney, David H., Columbia
 Pinnell, Emmett L., Columbia
 Pittman, William H., Columbia
 Platt, Mrs. John L., Columbia
 Plegge, Norvell, Webster Groves
 Poe, Mrs. Clyde, Sikeston
 Pounds, Leonard, Louisiana
 Powell, James H., Elsberry
 Powell, June, Macon
 Powell, Mary Hazel, Kansas City
 Powers, Howard M., St. Louis
 Preston, Mrs. Allene, Columbia

- Priebe, Alfred C., St. Joseph
 Proctor, Mr. & Mrs. Donald C.,
 Sedalia
 Putzel, H. V., St. Louis
 Quant, Mrs. Ruth M., Columbia
 Raasch, Mr. & Mrs. Adolph, DeWitt
 Rabjohn, Norman, Columbia
 Radcliffe College Library, Cambridge,
 Mass.
 Ragsdale, A. C., Columbia
 Ramsden, Mrs. C. M., Columbia
 Rankin, Mrs. Bessie B., Claremont,
 California, LIFE
 Ray, Sam H., Liberty
 Reed, Mrs. B. A., Jr., Montgomery
 City
 Reed, Mrs. Ronald L., St. Joseph,
 LIFE
 Rees, John F., Wellsville
 Reese, Vernon A., Lexington
 Reeve, H. L., Chicago, Illinois
 Rehkop, Leonard D., Higginsville
 Reinhard, Otis, Pollock
 Reppy, Alison, New York, N. Y.
 Reynolds, T. H., Lebanon, Illinois
 Rhodes, V. James, Columbia
 Rhodius, Richard, Kirkwood
 Richardson, L. H., Santa Monica,
 Calif.
 Richardson Motor Company, Nevada
 Ridpath, Charles W., Pierce City
 Riegel, Carl R., Robertson
 Riley, Evans, St. Louis
 Ringer, Arthur E., St. Joseph
 Robinson, Mrs. F. F., St. Joseph
 Robinson, Gilbert K., St. Louis
 Robinson, H. B., West Glacier, Mon-
 tana
 Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. R. R., Jr., Salt
 Lake City, Utah
 Robnett, Mrs. J. O., Macon
 Rode, J. J., Hermann
 Rogers, J. F., Santa Rosa, Calif.
 Rohlfing, Lois, Webster Groves
 Roseen, Carl A., Kansas City
 Rothschild, Leota T., New Haven,
 Connecticut
 Rouse, Lloyd E., Kirksville
 Runge, Robert, Springfield
 Rusk, J. Monroe, Linneus
 Russell, Fred S., Okawville, Ill.
 Rutledge, Paul I., Columbia
 St. Clair, Mrs. Myrtle, Luray
 St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kans.
 Sauer, Martin S., University City
 Savage, H. P., Rock Port
 Saville, V. B., Jefferson City
 Schiniker, Mrs. Virginia, Detroit,
 Michigan
 Schipper, C. F., Jr., Boston, Mass.
 Scholes, Walter V., Columbia
 Schopp, K. K., Osage Beach
 Schorling, Clifford H., Kansas City
 Schultz, Mrs. Jessie E. F., St. James
 Schultz, Walter, Hermann
 Schuyler, D. M., Chicago, Illinois
 Scroggins, Albert T., Columbia
 Seaman, Mrs. B. W., Cambridge, Ohio
 Seay, George R., Kansas City
 Shade, Mrs. Grace, Caruthersville
 Shannon, Mrs. Mary, Whiteside
 Shawver, Donald L., Columbia
 Sheets, C. K., Jr., Montgomery City
 Shelley, Beecher, Springfield
 Shelton, H. Kent, Columbia
 Shelton, LaVega R., Jefferson City
 Sherman, Kenneth I., St. Louis
 Shiflet, Archie, Meadville
 Shoup, Eula B., Kansas City
 Shrewsbury, Ralph, St. Louis
 Shrodes, Walter R., Burlington, Iowa
 Shrontz, Mr. & Mrs. John E., St. Louis
 Siegfried, M. H., Independence
 Simpson, Jack V., Columbia
 Simrall, Mrs. H. F., Liberty
 Sisson, Stanley, Columbia
 Sivowitch, E. N., Lyndhurst, N. J.
 Skaggs, Mrs. L. L., Kansas City
 Skelly, Frank H., Columbia
 Slaughter, Mrs. M. M., Columbia
 Slaughter, Seth W., Columbia
 Smith, Mrs. Dorothy W., Berkeley
 Smith, Mrs. Earl, Mt. Vernon
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Edward B., St.
 Louis
 Smith, Harry A., St. Joseph
 Smith, Howard W., Jr., Columbia
 Smith, R. Jasper, Kansas City
 Smith, W. Scott, St. Louis

- Smitheram, R. C., Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Smock, Pat, Doniphan
 Snell, John R., Kansas City
 Snider, Amos J., Columbia
 Snyder, Mr. & Mrs. Henry, Fayette
 Snyder, Otis, Chaffee
 Souttar, Steve, Marshall
 Spangler, Stanley, Columbia
 Speer, Mrs. E. B., Denver, Colorado
 Spencer, Max K., San Diego, Calif.
 Spurgeon, Robert W., Joplin
 Spurling, Virgil L., Columbia
 Stankowski, A. J., Columbia
 Staples, Robert S., Kansas City
 Stauffer, Wm. H., Richmond, Virginia
 Stecher, Karl, Chevy Chase, Maryland
 Steger, Mrs. M. O., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Stephens, Mrs. DeVere, Chesterfield
 Stephenson, Hugh E., Jr., Columbia
 Stevenson, H. W. L., Brownsville, Tex.
 Stewart, Robert E., Columbia
 Stokes, Mrs. Russell, Excello
 Stoné, Walker, Washington, D. C.
 Stones, Ross E., St. Louis
 Stratton, John, Meadville
 Street, Mrs. J. A., Sturgeon
 Sturm, Fred A., Gallatin
 Suggett, R. R., Fulton
 Sullivan, Muriel C., Maplewood
 Tarango, Mrs. Tomas, San Pedro, Calif.
 Taylor, Evan J., Columbia
 Thomann, Mildred, St. Joseph
 Thomas, Elizabeth, Flat River
 Thomas, Mrs. George L., Mendon
 Thomas, George W., Columbia
 Thomas, Irma, Kansas City
 Thompson, Cleon C., Mountain Grove
 Thompson, Forrest B., Richmond
 Thompson, Mrs. G. R., Oak Park, Ill.
 Thompson, Mrs. Kenneth R., Columbia
 Thompson, Richard M., Brookfield
 Thompson, W. H., Fredericktown
 Tibbe, Anton A., St. Louis
 Tolman, Mrs. Justin, Bountiful, Utah
 Tompkins, R. V., Greenville, S. C.
 Tonnar, Joseph, Carrollton
 Trachtman, Joseph, New York, N. Y.
 Trombly, Albert E., Columbia
 Tucker, Glessa G., Kirksville
 Tucker, L. A., Lebanon
 Turner, Flora Ann, Greeley, Colo.
 Unklesbay, A. G., Columbia
 Uren, Andrew W., Columbia
 Vail, Myron T., Hillsboro
 Valparaiso University Library, Valparaiso, Indiana
 Vance, J. M., Edgar Springs
 Vanlandingham, A. B., Columbia
 Vaughn, Raymond D., Afton
 Voegtli, Mrs. T. H., Kansas City, Kans.
 Vollmar, Mrs. Jos. E., Jr., Ladue
 Votaw, Maurice E., Columbia
 Vredenburg, Walter J., St. Louis
 Waite, P. E., Jefferson City
 Walker, Mrs. Evelyn, Fayette
 Wallace, Mr. & Mrs. I. L., Sr., Imperial
 Walters, Harold E., St. Louis
 Warrenton Public Library, Warrenton
 Warrick, James R., Columbia
 Watson, Berry Bascom, Palmyra, LIFE
 Weathers, Joe S., Windsor
 Weber, Mrs. Vernon, House Springs
 Weier, George W., Pevely
 Wells, Charlotte G., Columbia
 Welsh, Donald H., Columbia
 West, Mrs. John, San Francisco, Calif.
 West, Robert V., Marshfield
 Weyer, John, St. Louis
 White, Yancey, Farmington
 Whitecotton, F. M., Hannibal
 Whitworth, Lennie O., Jr., Sikeston
 Whitworth, Mrs. Mary, St. Ann
 Wigham, Virgil E., Columbia
 Wilber, Raymond W., Hannibal
 Wilding, Clem, Berger
 Williams, Ardis, St. Louis
 Williams, S. E., Brookfield
 Wilson, Daniel R., Mt. Vernon
 Wilson, Edward E., St. Joseph
 Wilson, R. W., Springfield
 Winn, Rebecca M., Mission, Texas
 Wohlschlaeger, E. H., Brentwood
 Wolf, Edward W., Kansas City
 Wollam, C. Alva, Memphis
 Wood, Mrs. G. H., Falls Church, Va.

Wood, Howard W., Keokuk, Iowa
Woodworth, Phil J., Wellsville
Wright, Harold B., Columbia
Wyatt, Mrs. Florence M., Fulton
Wyckoff, Gladys M., Appleton City
Wylie, Wilbur, Doniphan

Yawman, William H., Kansas City
Young, R. A., Columbia
Youngs, E. E., Lexington, Nebraska
Zickfield, Alvin P., Cape Girardeau
Zillgitt, Lydia, Jefferson City
Zimmerman, D. F., Nevada

GEORGE ROBB ELLISON

George Robb Ellison, veteran Missouri Supreme Court judge, died in a St. Louis hospital, July 17, 1957. Judge Ellison was born at Canton, July 22, 1881, and moved to Maryville as a child. After securing an A. B. at Harvard and a degree in law at the University of Missouri, Judge Ellison was admitted to the bar in 1904. He had practiced 23 years in Maryville when, in 1927, he was appointed commissioner of the Missouri Supreme Court for a four-year term. He was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1930, re-elected in 1940 and again in 1950 to a term which would not have expired until 1962. Judge Ellison retired from the bench, however, on April 1, 1955, due to failing health. The next day he married Miss Viva Cloud, who had been his secretary for 30 years.

Through the years Judge Ellison established a reputation as a strict constructionist whose legal opinions were known for their clarity of expression and their excellent phraseology. In 1950 Culver-Stockton honored Judge Ellison with an honorary LL. D. degree.

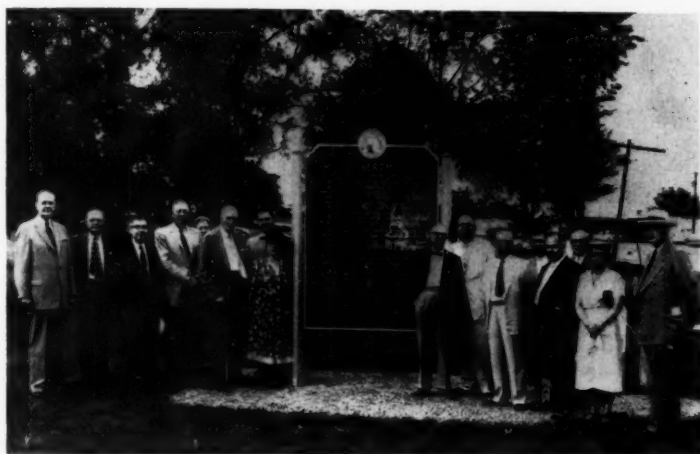
Judge Ellison was active in the State Historical Society for many years as he became a member in 1920, served as second vice president, 1937-1938, as first vice president, 1944-1956, and as trustee from 1952 until his death.

HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKERS DEDICATED AT LIBERTY, TRENTON,
AND BOWLING GREEN

The Liberty historical marker was dedicated on June 9 at the edge of the William Jewell College campus. Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Society, delivered the dedication address. State Auditor Haskell Holman represented the State administration, and former Senator J. G. Morgan of Unionville appeared on behalf of the Highway Commission. State Senator William B. Waters and James G. Trimble, Clay County Representative, were also platform guests. Dr. H. I. Hester, vice president of William

Jewell, offered the invocation and the Rev. Dwight Seneker gave the benediction. Dr. Walter Pope Binns, president of William Jewell, made the address of welcome, and Robert S. Withers, third vice president of the Society, presented the marker. Ernest L. Capps, president of the Clay County Historical Society, served as master of ceremonies.

Dr. Shoemaker also presented the principal address at the dedication ceremony for the Trenton historical marker, June 18, at the Grundy County Courthouse. The Rev. C. Wayne Rosecrans offered the invocation, and the Rev. Andrew C. Runge pronounced the benediction. Mayor Joseph H. Cook welcomed the guests. Ray V. Denslow, State Historical Society trustee, presented the marker which was accepted by M. E. Morris, State Treasurer and former Trenton resident. J. G. Morgan, vice chairman of the State Highway Commission, spoke briefly. Among the distinguished guests introduced by State Senator James P. Kelly, master of ceremonies, were Earl S. Cook, Grundy County Representative; Dr. William A. Fuson, Trenton, president of the State Park Board; Ben F.



Jack Root, Liberty Tribune

Liberty Historical Highway Marker, Dedicated June 9, 1957

Left to Right: Dr. Walter Pope Binns, Charles F. Curry, Dr. H. I. Hester, Ernest L. Capps, Mrs. Eugene L. Preston, Robert Steele Withers, Senator William B. Waters, Mrs. Robert S. Withers, Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, State Auditor Haskell Holman, J. G. Morgan, John E. Davis, M. J. Snyder, Russell V. Dye, E. Hugh Cravens, Mrs. Floyd C. Shoemaker, and Eugene L. Preston

Leslie, Macon, district engineer for the State Highway Department; Elmer Fick, centennial chairman; George W. Somerville, Chillicothe, president of the Grand River Valley Historical Society; and Mrs. O. P. Nisbeth, chairman of the historical committee of the centennial.

On July 21 Dr. Shoemaker spoke at the dedication of the Bowling Green historical marker. J. Tolson Smith, Jr., mayor of Bowling Green, presided, and the Rev. G. E. Rittenhouse and the Rev. Walter Mitchell gave the invocation and benediction respectively. After Paul E. Williams welcomed those present, Circuit Judge James D. Clemens spoke on his recollections of life in Bowling Green. Frank L. Stuckey, district engineer, presented the marker on behalf of the State Highway Department, and Lieutenant Governor Edward V. Long accepted for the State. Mrs. Robert L. Motley, president of the Pike County Historical Society, introduced Dr. Shoemaker who based his address on "Pike County: Land of Churches, Schools, Ballads, Turnpikes, State and National Heroes."

SOCIETY RECEIVES CHEAVENS CIVIL WAR JOURNALS

Miss Virginia Easley of Columbia has presented the Society with the Civil War journals of her great-grandfather, Henry Martyn Cheavens.

Chevans was born in Pennsylvania in 1830, graduated from Amherst in 1852, and taught school in Illinois, Minnesota, and Missouri until 1861, when he entered the Confederate army. After receiving a severe wound at Wilson's Creek, Cheavens spent several months recuperating. In 1862 he joined a group of Confederate guerillas in Boone County but soon started south to fight under Price. Enroute he was captured and imprisoned at Springfield and St. Louis. After being exchanged, Cheavens took part in the fighting at Vicksburg. He died in Boone County in 1920.

The journals given the Society contain Cheavens' record of the Battle of Wilson's Creek, of his imprisonment, and of his participation at Vicksburg.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI TO CONDUCT SURVEY OF STATE'S HISTORIC SITES

A survey of historic sites in Missouri, to be conducted by the State Historical Society of Missouri, was inaugurated in July. The new project, adopted by the Finance Committee of the Society,

will include an inventory, to be continued until completed, of the nature, location, and condition of notable historic buildings extant in the State. The survey will be the initial step looking forward to the preservation of Missouri's historic sites.

Dr. Ronald Lee, Director of Interpretation, National Park Service, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., has been notified of the action taken by the Finance Committee of the Society. The Missouri survey will utilize National Park Service standards and procedures as developed for the Historic American Buildings Survey of the Park Service, conducted from 1937 to 1946 and to be resumed this fall. Contact will be maintained with the Regional Park Service headquarters in Omaha, through which the data of the Missouri survey will channel. The American Association for State and Local History is also especially interested in the success of the work. Through the Society, local historical organizations in nearly one-half of Missouri's counties will be asked to cooperate in the coordination of data.

MISSOURI'S HIGHWAY SYSTEM
NOW DEBT FREE

Governor James T. Blair, Jr., presided at the symbolic mortgage burning on June 12 to celebrate the retirement of the last \$135,000,000 in bonds issued by Missouri to finance her road

program. Lewis Ellis, appointed by Governor Henry S. Caulfield in 1931 as first superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol and present manager of the Kansas City Division of the Automobile Club of Missouri, served as master of ceremonies at the dinner held in the Governor Hotel, Jefferson City, and ex-governor Lloyd C. Stark delivered the main address. Three other former governors, Henry S. Caulfield, Phil M. Donnelly, and Forrest Smith, with many other State officials and good-roads boosters, were also guests at the affair.

George P. Marsh, president of the Automobile Club of Missouri which sponsored the affair, presented each guest a souvenir replica



Courtesy Automobile Club of Mo.

**Former Governor Stark Watches
Governor Blair Burn Bond**

of the famous boulder in the State Fair Grounds, Sedalia, which was dedicated in 1932 as a symbol of the Missouri highway plan and bears this inscription: "Missouri's highway system, an achievement of engineering, vision and finance, made possible by the motor-ing public with the leadership of the Automobile Club of Missouri."



Courtesy Automobile Club of Mo.

Dedication of Missouri Automobile Club Granite Boulder and Tablet, State Fair Grounds, 1932

Seated, from left: A. W. Graham, J. B. Jeffries, Edward A. Duensing, R. S. Brownlee, Sr., Thomas H. Cutler, Samuel B. McPheeters, C. D. Matthews, Jr., Floyd C. Shoemaker

Standing, from left: J. A. Lewis, H. A. Buehler, unidentified girl, Matt F. Morse, Roy F. Britton, Oak Hunter, Hugh Stephens

The story of the development of Missouri's highway system is best told in capsule form by another marker erected on the State Fair Grounds in 1932 by the State Highway Department. The inscription, prepared by the State Historical Society of Missouri, reads:

Missouri Highway History

Missouri's first century of road history was one of special legislation, local control and inadequate funds. Laws of 1907 and 1913 provided for a general State road fund and a highway engineer—the first effort toward State control. The law of 1917 created a highway department, assented to the Federal Aid Act of 1916, and provided for selection of an initial State road system. The law of 1919 increased the mileage and authorized State construction. A \$60,000,000 road bond issue was voted in 1920; thus vitalized,

the modern highway program was evolved through the law of 1921, which established the highway commission, empowered to construct and maintain a connected system of hard-surfaced highways. In 1922 the use of the auto license fees for maintenance was authorized; in 1924 increased fees and a gasoline tax were voted for advancing completion; and in 1928 a \$75,000,000 bond issue was voted for improvement, supplementary roads, and completion of the highway program.

The State Historical Society of Missouri, 1932.

Ex-Governor Stark noted in his address that Missouri has a fine highway system with 29,353 miles of road under State maintenance, and that to January 1, 1957, the State had spent \$1,026,000,000 in construction and maintenance work. He stressed that this "One Billion Dollar Highway System" had its origin in the \$135,000,000 voted by the people of the State in 1920 and 1928.

TRUMAN LIBRARY DEDICATED

Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the principal address at the dedication of the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence on July 6, 1957. Mayor Robert P. Weatherford, Jr., of Independence, who had charge of arrangements for the dedication ceremony, welcomed the assemblage, and brief talks were given by Governor James T. Blair, Jr., Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, Congressman Charles A. Halleck, Senator William Knowland, Dr. Elmer Ellis, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Presidents Herbert C. Hoover and Harry S. Truman, Basil O'Connor, Franklin G. Floete,



Paul Renshaw, Independence Examiner

Harry S. Truman Library

chief of the General Services Administration, and Dr. Wayne C. Grover, archivist of the United States.

Ground was broken for the building on May 8, 1955. The structure, 525 feet long and shaped like a crescent with an adjoining ell, has 70,000 square feet of floor space. Construction was financed by the Harry S. Truman Library Corporation, a body of friends who raised some \$1,750,000 by campaigns, speeches, and dinners. In August, 1955, President Eisenhower approved a measure authorizing the Government to accept the papers and building through the General Services Administration which operates and manages the library as an integral part of the national archives system.



Harry S. Truman Library

Former President Truman Conducts Library Tour

From left to right: Herbert C. Hoover, Earl Warren, Basil O'Connor, Harry S. Truman, and Charles A. Halleck

The Truman library will become an important research center. The 3,500,000 documents the former President brought home in 1953, papers used to run the government during one of the most turbulent periods in American history, make up the core of the collection. Here, too, are the books from Truman's White House library. Other volumes dealing with the period will be added, and the Government will place microfilm copies of foreign policy papers from 1900 in the library.

In addition to the usual facilities, the library has microfilm reading rooms, a photographic laboratory, a museum area which houses objects and gifts accumulated by Truman while President, an auditorium designed to seat 250, and an office area set aside for the use of the former President.

The Harry S. Truman Library makes up one of the great historical accumulations in the United States, and it is difficult to feature a book written on the Truman era without the writer visiting

the library. Dr. Wayne C. Grover, who accepted the library for the Government, stated, "No single collection of source materials in the world for this period is of more interest to scholars." This library thus becomes a major research institution—a branch of the national archives in the Middle West. This collection adds to the prestige of Missouri as a cultural and research center.

GRADUATE THESES RELATING TO MISSOURI

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1955-1956

The masters' theses accepted by Saint Louis University during 1955-1956 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are:

- Bradley, Harold Charles, S. J., "John A. Cummings and the Missouri Test Oath: 1865."
Ridgeway, Brother Regis, F. S. C., "The Reorganization Act of 1939."

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI GRADUATE THESES, 1955-1956

The masters' theses accepted by the University of Missouri during 1955-1956 which are of interest to the Missouri historian are:

- Gerhard, Ralph Edward, "A History of Calvary Episcopal Church in Columbia, Missouri, 1855-1955."
Harris, Morran Denver, "Political Trends in Missouri, 1900-1954."
Lindsay, Leon William, "A Biography of David R. McAnally, Jr."
Stewart, Walter Harry, "Missouri Newspapers and Wage-Hour Law."
Wilkie, David Lloyd, "Independence, Missouri, Newspapers, 1832-1900."

The doctoral dissertation for the same period is:

- Forsythe, Edwin James, "The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, 1887-1945."

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESIS, 1955-1956

The doctoral dissertation accepted by Washington University during 1955-1956 which is of interest to the Missouri historian is:

- Redfield, Maynard Gregg, "Some Social and Intellectual Influences in the Development of Public Education in Missouri, 1865 to 1900."

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Barry County Historical Society held its quarterly meeting on July 11 at the Monett City Park Casino. Mrs. Addah Matthews spoke on the folklore and superstitions of the Ozarks.

The program also featured ballads and old time music and a display of articles made in the 1880's. President Oscar Higgins presided at the business meeting.

Major M. D. Stigall presided at the annual spring meeting of the Boonslick Historical Society held at Kemper Military School, Boonville, on May 13. Charles van Ravenswaay, director of the Missouri Historical Society, spoke on "History At Our Doorsteps."

Hugh Williamson, assistant attorney general of Missouri, spoke on "A Survey of Missouri History" at the summer meeting of the Carroll County Historical Society held July 14 in the Farm Bureau Building at Carrollton. Mrs. J. J. McKinny presided.

The Cole County Historical Society held its midsummer meeting on July 11 at Riverside Park, Jefferson City. President Alex Vetter presented a résumé of the society's achievements of the past year. Mrs. E. O. Elliott reviewed the activities held in the museum during the year. Colored slides of museum displays were shown by Donald M. Johnson, curator of the Missouri Resources Museum. Jim McHenry showed a movie, "Jefferson City Re-visited," prepared by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company for use on its television program. A social hour followed the program.

At a meeting held in Jackson on July 13, 1957, the Cape Girardeau County Historical Society elected the following officers for the coming year: president, Earl A. Collins; vice president, Mrs. A. W. Thilenius; and secretary-treasurer, Ruben R. Schade. Mrs. H. G. Cooke of Jackson was chosen librarian for the coming year.

The Gentry County Historical Society met at King City on July 7. Sarah Boone Cox of King City addressed the group on the subject, "What Was, Isn't."

The Grand River Valley Historical Society met in the Livingston County Memorial Library in Chillicothe on April 11, 1957. Mrs. R. R. Russell of Chillicothe spoke on the history and development of the memorial library from its beginning in 1920.

At the June meeting of the Greene County Historical Society the following officers were elected for 1957-1958: president, Dr. H. Lee Hoover; secretary, Miss Juliet Vinton; and treasurer, Harry Suttle.

"The society met in the Springfield Public Library, July 25, to hear Earl Knox present a historical account of Knox Cave, located about four miles from Springfield. Fred Mann showed colored movies taken in the cave. Dr. Harold Retallick discussed the geology and physical features of the caves of Greene County.

Miss Jessie Stemmons presided over the quarterly dinner meeting of the Jasper County Historical Society at the Drake Hotel in Carthage on June 13. W. C. Marquardt of Joplin delivered the principal address. These officers were elected for the coming year: Miss Jessie Stemmons, Carthage, president; Mrs. Alice Rozelle, Webb City, secretary; and Don Adamson, Webb City, treasurer.

On June 2 the society visited the famed old Matthew H. Ritchey house at Newtonia.

The South Seas Room, Clifton's Cafeteria, Los Angeles, California, was the scene of the regular monthly meeting of the Missouri "Show Me" Club on July 19. President Frank L. Robinson also reports that the Missouri picnic was held in Foster Park, Ventura, California, on July 21.

The St. Charles County Historical Society met on April 25 in the Lutheran Hall, St. Charles. The business meeting was held after dinner, and the following officers were elected: Robert V. Niedner, president; Miss Lois Carr, secretary; Kurt Schnedler, treasurer; and Ryne Stiegemeier, historian. Mrs. Edna Olson was appointed archivist. The group discussed maintaining a museum on the second floor of the old State Capitol Building. Dr. Homer Clevenger, outgoing president, called for a vote of appreciation to *The Daily Banner-News* for the recent series of articles on St. Charles history. Ryne Stiegemeier, local photographer, showed slides of buildings, streets, river boats, and other historic scenes.

At a meeting held on July 25, Dr. Clevenger spoke on "The First Capitol Enigma," and Mrs. H. K. Stumberg entertained with folklore and folksongs.

The Saline County Historical Society held its annual picnic in Memorial Park, Sweet Springs, on June 24. Due to inclement weather the program was presented in the library of Sweet Springs High School. Papers read included "Brief History of Sweet Springs," by Charles Pelot; "Sweet Springs of Yesteryear," by Leo

Crabbs of Kansas City; and "History of Barbee Masonic Lodge, Sweet Springs," by F. C. Barnhill. The following officers were installed: president, Theodore W. Harvey; secretary, Miss Clarah Brown; and treasurer, Mrs. Guy McAmis.

As a memento of the occasion Frank and Hazel Farmer, publishers of the *Sweet Springs Herald*, printed a group of historical sketches under the title, *Vignettes of Sweet Springs*.

The Kansas City Posse of The Westerners held a dinner meeting on June 11, 1957, in Robi's Twin Oaks Restaurant. Dr. R. Richard Wohl of the University of Chicago delivered the main address, "Pre-Civil War Kansas City."

ANNIVERSARIES

The Boonville *Missourian* published its 19th annual frontier edition in June, 1957, and featured the centennial of Thespian Hall. Illustrated feature stories trace the development of dramatics in Boonville.



Courtesy Lester Jones

Thespian Hall

Judge Roy D. Williams presided at ceremonies rededicating Boonville's Thespian Hall on July 2 during its centennial observance. Bill Corum, sports columnist and president of Churchill Downs, delivered the rededication address. *Fashion* and *Rip Van Winkle*, popular dramas of the 1850's, and early film clips were presented on the evening program.

Boonville's Thespian Society, incorporated in March, 1855, as the "Boonville Library, Reading Room and Thespian Association," opened Thespian Hall to the public with a grand ball on July 3, 1857. Despite interior changes the building has retained its exterior appearance except for the electric sign which announces the attraction playing at the Lyric Theatre, as the hall is now known. Today Thespian Hall remains the oldest surviving theatre west of the Alleghenies which has been used continuously for theatrical purposes.

The Caruthersville Centennial Committee published *Caruthersville Centennial*, a 112-page booklet, to commemorate the Pemiscot County city's 100th birthday. Historical sketches and pictures contrast life in the past with that in 1957.

Bethel Evangelical and Reformed Church of Concordia observed its 85th anniversary on June 30 with special services in the morning and a basket dinner at the VFW Hall.

Centralia held a seven-day centennial celebration, June 9-15, 1957, highlighted by the presentation on six evenings of a pageant, "Centennarama," depicting the history of Centralia for 100 years. Business houses made space available for historical window displays.

The *Centralia Fireside Guard* issued an attractively illustrated 54-page centennial edition, June 6, 1957, and the Centralia Centennial Committee published a well-illustrated 92-page booklet, *Centralia Missouri Centennial, 1857-1957*. The publication features historical sketches, pictures, congratulatory advertising, and a synopsis of "Centennarama."

Douglas County will hold a three-day centennial celebration on September 5, 6, and 7, 1957.

A six-day celebration of Florissant's centennial began on June 16, 1957, when Catholic and Protestant churches stressed the religious growth of the community at morning services. Following the crowning of the "Queen of the Flowers," the first performance of "The Florissant Story," a historical pageant, was presented. Information about the centennial and Florissant's history was buried in a time capsule and instruction left for its opening in 2057.

The Florissant Centennial Committee issued an attractively illustrated booklet to commemorate its 100th year under a charter granted by the General Assembly in 1857.

Forest City, which was plotted on May, 11, 1857, observed its centennial with an all-day celebration on July 4, featuring the presentation of a pageant, "Forest City—Legend of a Restless River."

The *Holt County Sentinel*, Oregon, Missouri, published a Forest City Centennial Edition on June 28. The paper contains reminiscences and historical sketches.

Iron County held a four-day observance of its hundredth birthday anniversary, May 30-June 2, 1957, in Ironton. Arrangements were in charge of the Iron County Centennial Association, Inc., and Fredonia Jane Ringo served as chairman of the executive committee. "Iron County Yesterdays," a pageant in drama and music, was presented May 30, 31. Special attractions included exhibits in the schools, churches, and business establishments. As a lasting memento the Association published *Iron County, 1957*, a booklet containing a "History of Iron County" by Dorothy Reese.

Kahoka is celebrating the centennial of its founding on September 18-21, 1957. A pageant, "Kahokarama," will be presented each night during the observance.

Lamar is observing its centennial with a Century of Progress celebration in early September. Featured attractions will be a pageant and the dedication of the Harry S. Truman birthplace as an addition to the State park system.

Montgomery City is holding its centennial celebration on August 30-September 2, 1957. The evening programs include a pageant depicting the changes of the past hundred years.

The Monroe City Centennial Corporation published *Centurama*, a 104-page booklet of historical sketches, pictures, and advertisements. The volume also contains a synopsis and the cast of "Centurama," the pageant staged June 3-8 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of Monroe City.

The *Rolla Daily News* issued a well illustrated 52-page Phelps County Centennial Edition, May 31, 1957. The changes of the century are depicted in the "Rolla Mural" which is reproduced on the front page with comments by the publisher, Edward W. Sowers.

J. J. Brant has been elected president of Tipton Centennial, Incorporated, a nonprofit corporation which will stage Tipton's anniversary observance on September 13-16, 1958.

The Trenton Centennial History Committee printed *Trenton, Missouri, Centennial History*, a 160-page booklet recording in pictures and stories the changes which have taken place in the Grundy

County city in recent years. On the last day of Trenton's celebration Ray V. Denslow spoke on the desire of man to perpetuate his name and acts to posterity as he deposited a time capsule which it is hoped will be opened on June 22, 2057.

The L'Etude Federated Women's Club of Wellsville has presented the Society with a copy of the booklet it recently printed entitled *The First One Hundred Years of Wellsville, Missouri*. The volume contains the history of Wellsville as told in the Centennial Pageant presented August 24, 1956.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

Arthur Atkinson, president of the Wabash Railroad Company, dedicated a bronze marker on June 12 at Centralia to the memory of Federal soldiers killed in the Centralia Massacre and the Battle of Centralia, September 27, 1864. The Wabash presented the marker as its contribution to the centennial celebration.

Mrs. Mary Field Schwarz, third grade teacher in Briston Elementary School, Independence, was selected cowninner of the national "Teacher of the Year" award by *McCall's* magazine in cooperation with the United States Office of Education.

The State Park Board has hired architects to prepare preliminary plans for the Mark Twain memorial shrine to be constructed near Perry in the Mark Twain State Park.

The descendants of James O'Burk Kendrick and of Perry B. Moore, Sr., a son-in-law, placed a marker in the Palmyra city cemetery on April 2, 1957, in memory of Kendrick, a major in the War of 1812.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower authorized the creation of a National Military Park to include the site of the Pea Ridge Battlefield when he signed a Congressional act approving the designation on July 20, 1956.

A marker, furnished by the United States Government for the grave of Anthony Thomas, veteran of the American Revolution, was dedicated and unveiled in a ceremony in the Thomas-Buck-Galbraith cemetery near Waverly on June 2, 1957.

ERRATA

The statement concerning the religious activities of Dr. Abram Still on page 363 of the article entitled "Macon" in the July, 1957, *Review* should have read "The Macon Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church . . ." instead of "The Macon Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." The error was called to our attention by the Reverend Joseph Thompson of Hannibal.

The obituary of W. E. Corby of St. Louis, on page 441 of the July *Review*, should have stated that Mr. Corby was born June 7, 1873, and died November 18, 1956.

The name of E. J. Conger of Crawfordsville, Indiana, one of the two surviving charter members of the State Historical Society of Missouri, was incorrectly given as E. J. Donger on page 423 of the July *Review*.

The name of Horace W. Wood, Jr., a new life member, was incorrectly given as Mrs. Horace W. Wood, Jr., on page 422 of the July *Review*.

HONORS AND TRIBUTES

Governor James T. Blair, Jr., received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from his alma mater, Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, on June 7, when he delivered the school's commencement address. Governor Blair was accompanied to Lebanon by his brothers, Cole County Circuit Judge Sam C. Blair and Cole County Probate Judge William C. Blair, both former students at the university, which was also attended by his sister, father, and grandfather.

C. J. Burger, Washington superintendent of schools since 1930, was presented a plaque dedicating the new auditorium-gymnasium in his name at ceremonies on March 17, 1957.

Missouri's Attorney General John Dalton was named president of the American Association of Attorneys General on June 26 at that group's national convention in Sun Valley, Idaho.

Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri, was elected president of the board of directors of the Harry S. Truman

Library institute at the first meeting of the board on July 5. The board will help direct activities of the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum.

On May 1, 1957, the Missouri State Senate chamber witnessed the unveiling of a portrait of Senator Michael Kinney of St. Louis, who has served in the Senate continuously since 1913. The portrait, painted by Paul J. Penczner of Memphis, Tennessee, was financed through contributions from present and former Senate colleagues. No other Missouri senator has been honored in this way, and no other portrait of an individual senator, living or dead, is displayed in the east wing of the capitol which houses the State Senate.



Senator Michael Kinney With Portrait

Senator Kinney was born in St. Louis and educated in the public schools. From 1896 to 1910 he was assistant to the Election Commissioner, and he served as constable from 1902 to 1910.

Senator Kinney, now in his 45th year in the Senate, has no close rivals in length of tenure, as only Senator Michael E. Casey,

1909-1944, and Senator Joseph H. Brogan, 1909-1940, join him in serving over 30 years. Three other senators, Carter M. Buford, Frank B. Warner, and Phil M. Donnelly, served 20 years or more.

Dr. Thomas S. Barclay, native St. Louisan and professor of political science at Stanford University, received a gold watch, a letter book, and after-dinner honors in Los Angeles and San Francisco as he retired in June, 1957, after 30 years on the faculty.

A strange memorial, a gallows and a courtroom, opened in Fort Smith, Arkansas, on May 26, 1957, to honor the memory of Judge Isaac Charles Parker, who sent 79 men to death between 1875 and 1896. The city commission hopes next to restore the jail, known also as "Parker's hotel."

Born in Ohio, Judge Parker embarked on a legal career in Missouri in 1859. He represented the St. Joseph district in Congress two terms, 1871-75, before becoming judge of the United States District Court in Arkansas.

On June 7, 1957, the French Government made Irving Dillard, editor of the editorial page of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The award was presented in Paris by Maurice Faure, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The Marshall chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented John R. Hall, news editor of the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News*, an Award of Merit at the annual Flag Day luncheon held at Arrow Rock Tavern, June 14.

Friends of the late Federal Judge Rubey M. Hulén held a memorial service in his honor June 13 in the United States District Court, St. Louis. Forrest M. Hemker presented the court on behalf of Mrs. Hulén an oil portrait of the judge painted by St. Louis artist Charles Galt. Chief Judge George H. Moore accepted and responded for the court.

The cover of the "Sunday Magazine," St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, June 16, 1957, carries a photograph in color of L. Mitchell White and his son, Robert M. White II, co-editors and publishers of the *Mexico Evening Ledger*. A four-page, illustrated article entitled "A Front Page in Stone" portrays the operations of the firm owned

and operated by the White family for 81 years and describes the *Ledger's* new home and some of its unusual features.

The *Independence Examiner* on July 3, 1957, issued a special 100-page Truman Library Edition to herald the dedication on July 6 of the beautiful new library and pay tribute to the former President.

NOTES

James A. Williams of Carrollton, who addressed the Carroll County Historical Society at Carrollton on April 3, 1957, on "Ghost Towns of Carroll County," has presented the Society a copy of his address and a map locating the various sites.

John Francis McDermott of St. Louis has given the Society reprints of his recent articles dealing with the Missouri scene: "Private Libraries in Frontier St. Louis," "Washington Irving and the Journal of Captain Bonneville," "Nine Unpublished Letters of Henry Marie Brackenridge," and "Another Bingham Found: 'The Squatters.'" "

The First Baptist Church of St. Joseph has presented the Society a copy of its history, *Gathered by the River*, prepared by the pastor, the Reverend Adiel J. Moncrief, Jr.

The Society has acquired a copy of "Marriage Records from 1842-1857 of Linn County, Missouri" from Mrs. Elizabeth Prather Ellsbery of Browning, Missouri, who compiled the booklet from the original documents in Linneus, Missouri.

Mrs. Joe Yates, Jr., of Shelby, Mississippi, has given the Society both photostatic and typed copies of six letters written to her great-grandfather, Elijah H. Reed, of Choctaw County, Mississippi, by his brother, Dr. Thomas Reed, of Eminence, Missouri, between 1852 and 1859.

The Iron County Centennial Association has presented the Society a copy of *Iron County Yesterdays*, the pageant staged May 30-31 as a part of the county's centennial observance.

Mrs. Pearl O. Brady of Kansas City, historian of the Knotts P. T. A., has given the Society a copy of her *History of the Little*

Red School House, Shiloh-Knotts—1864-1957, which traces the development of the one-room Shiloh School, founded 1864, to the William A. Knotts School which now operates with a staff of 26 teachers.

Father Raymond C. Backes of the Diocese of Bismarck, North Dakota, has given the Society a copy of his Master's thesis entitled "Catholicism in Capital City, 1828-1913," a study of the Catholic Church in Jefferson City.

On June 9, 1957, the Woman's Division of the Kansas City Museum presented "Pageant of Fashion Panorama, 1840-1927" as its annual Priceless Pathways Program. Members of the group use personal belongings to create appropriate backgrounds.

Professor Winterton C. Curtis of Columbia has presented the Society a copy of his *A Damned-Yankee Professor in Little Dixie*. Professor Curtis, who came to the University of Missouri in 1901 and is now professor emeritus of zoology, vividly portrays some of his recollections of a half century in Columbia.

The Society has acquired 326 pages of the manuscript papers of Isaac R. Campbell, St. Francisville, Clark County, including 207 items dated from 1823 to 1885 and consisting primarily of legal documents and correspondence. Campbell, born in Oneida County, New York, May 2, 1798, first came to Missouri Territory in 1812. After living in Illinois and Iowa, he moved to St. Francisville in 1837 and remained until his death, August 26, 1882.

Mrs. Carroll Binder of Minneapolis has presented the Society a copy of "The Journal of Jonathan Grimshaw (1818-1889)." Grimshaw and his wife, both born in England, became Latter Day Saints in 1849 and in 1851 joined a body of the Saints bound for America. The journal describes the crossing to New Orleans and the ascent of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Council Bluffs.

Senator William Baxter Waters of Liberty has loaned the Society an account book kept by his great-grandfather, George Waters, who was born in Virginia in 1795 and moved with his family to Tennessee in 1810. In 1829 Waters came to Missouri with C. Clark, an uncle, and located in Pike County. A year later he moved to Ralls County where he lived until his death in 1869. The account book, in addition to recording the travelling expenses of

Clark and Waters to Missouri, lists the marriages performed by Waters from 1831 to 1840 while an elder in the Christian Church.

Miss Alma Fletcher of Arcadia has given the Society a copy of her brochure, "Library History of Iron County." The booklet tells in detail of the creation of Iron County Library in 1947 and the organization of the Ozark Regional Library, embracing Bolinger, Crawford, Iron, and Madison counties, which began operation in 1948.

A brochure received from Mrs. R. W. Murphy announces that "Mansion House," Newtonia, headquarters for leaders of both Federal and Confederate troops and briefly the abode of Belle Starr, opened to the public for the first time, May 26-June 2, 1957.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hackman and Elnore Hackmann Fyan have published a *History of the Hackmann Family*, dedicated to the pioneers of Warren County.

About 400 alumni and friends of Kidder Institute and Junior College, which was chartered in 1884 and closed in 1933, attended the annual reunion held at Kidder, June 2. Dr. George W. Hansford of the Methodist Church delivered the sermon, "What Mean These Stones?" Fred R. Keller, member of the class of 1911, presented the afternoon address.

The residents of the St. James area viewed their town at the premiere of a documentary movie, "The Road From Meramec," on July 24-25. An added attraction, the "Magic Lantern Exhibition," portrayed the town's past with slides prepared from antique stills contributed by the townspeople. This project, financed by the Lucy Wortham James Memorial in the New York Community Trust, is part of an effort to assemble a "film diary" of the town.

Bower Aly, Professor of Speech at the University of Missouri, has edited *Alexander Hamilton, Selections Representing His Life, His Thought, and His Style*. This is the twentieth volume in the American Heritage Series.

Dr. Norma L. Peterson, Associate Professor of History at Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado, has been awarded a

fellowship for 1957-1958 by the American Association of University Women and will study border state politics, 1850-1876, as exemplified in the career of B. Gratz Brown, Missouri newspaperman and politician. Dr. Peterson received her Ph. D. from the University of Missouri in 1953.

Thirty Missouri political scientists met in Columbia, April 5, 1957, and effected a statewide organization. Officers elected for the current year are David Horton, Westminster College, president; David C. Scott, Southwest Missouri State College, vice president; and Robert F. Karsch, University of Missouri, secretary-treasurer.

After holding informal meetings for a year, a St. Louis group met May 20 and organized the Civil War Round Table of St. Louis, with Norman W. Halls as president. The aim of this body is to stimulate interest in Civil War history throughout the State.

St. Louis County's newly organized Historic Buildings Commission, appointed in early June by St. Louis County Supervisor Luman F. Matthews and headed by Chairman Charles van Ravenswaay, plans to create a program for preserving and restoring historic sites and buildings in St. Louis County.

The Blue Springs and Buckner *Jackson County Democrat*, June 6, carried an article by Ruth Bogart Roney entitled "The Missouri River, Jackass Bend, and the Bogarts." Mrs. Roney notes briefly how the river has affected the fortunes of the Bogart family during the last 139 years.

On February 19 the Carthage *Evening Press* began a series of weekly articles by Ward L. Schrantz entitled American Citizen Soldiers. Among those dealing with Missouri topics are "Frontier Militia," the story of the Seneca and Osage troubles, on June 25, "Battle of Lake Okeechobee" on July 9, and "Missouri in the Mexican War" on July 30.

An article by Mrs. Henry M. Frazer in the Jefferson City *Sunday News and Tribune*, July 7, 1957, describes a portion of the picture collection displayed in the museum of the Cole County Historical Society.

The *Liberty Tribune*, April 25, 1957, carries an article by Ethel Massie Withers entitled "Harry S. Truman Library to Serve the Public Three Ways," in which Mrs. Withers describes the library as seen on a preview tour conducted by its director, Dr. Philip C. Brooks.

The *Liberty Tribune*, July 11, 1957, contains two articles by W. F. Carpenter, former Liberty citizen, entitled "Bill Badgley and His Store Were Landmarks Here 50 Years Ago" and "The Old Jones Distillery Flourished 60 Years Ago."

In an article entitled "Robert Withers on Blacksmith Shops in the Horse and Buggy Days" in the *Liberty Tribune*, July 25, the Liberty historian recalls the names of early blacksmiths in the vicinity. He also notes some of the items made by the early smiths, including chicken gaffs, ice tools, knives, hammers, and fireplace equipment—parlor tongs, poker, and shovels, and characterizes the blacksmith as a skilled artisan.

The *Kansas City Star*, May 13, 1957, carries an article by Father Peter J. Rahill of St. Louis entitled "School Building [St. Peter's Hall, Jefferson City] Recalls Many Shiftings of Missouri's Capitol."

"Rail Relic Recalls Thrills on Hamilton-Kingston Line" in the *Kansas City Star*, June 12, describes the operations of the Caldwell County line and its end in 1902 when the sole engine blew up in the Hamilton yards.

An article in the St. Charles *Daily Banner-News*, May 1, 1957, sketches briefly the story of the first State capitol and the efforts of the St. Charles Chamber of Commerce and the St. Charles County Historical Society to acquire the building.

Interest in Missouri towns and Missouri history was stimulated early this year with the appearance in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* of the "Tangle Town" contest. Over 170,000 contestants attempted to match clues indicating a certain town with the jumbled letters which spell the town's name in a series of 54 puzzlers which began January 13 and continued until March 15. On May 19 the paper carried the names of 1091 winners who divided a total of \$35,480 and were topped by John Starnes of St. Louis who received \$15,000.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Journal of Captain John R. Bell. Edited by Harlin M. Fuller and LeRoy R. Hafen. (Glendale: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1957. 337 pp. Map. Indexed. \$9.50.) For 137 years the official journal of Major Stephen H. Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1820 remained unpublished. The only available account during that time was written by Dr. Edwin James, who accompanied the expedition as botanist, geologist, and surgeon. Captain John R. Bell served as official journalist, but apparently his report failed to reach the War Department and was lost until its discovery in San Francisco in 1932.

The journal begins shortly before Bell leaves his position as instructor at West Point and carries him to St. Louis, the Rockies, and back to the national capital, providing a picture which contrasts life in the populated East with that of the frontier. His comments on terrain, weather, and inhabitants are welcome additions to our knowledge of the period. In addition to clarifying several misconceptions which have arisen out of the James publication, Bell's journal details the descent of the Arkansas River, while James and Long followed the eastward course of the Canadian River to its mouth.

Bell wrote in a painstaking fashion and made a daily entry from his departure from West Point until his 5,325 mile journey ended eight months later. The editors have made the journal even more valuable through their introduction and carefully prepared footnotes.

Enroute west, Bell traveled through Missouri from Cape Girardeau to the Iowa boundary and on the return passed through the southeastern part of the State. The record of this part of the journey provides one of the earliest descriptions of the Missouri countryside away from the immediate banks of the principal rivers. Missourians will also be interested to note that Dr. Charles D. Humbert of Barnard provided some of the material for footnotes regarding northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa and prepared the map for the Franklin-Council Bluffs portion of the journey.

A History of American Magazines, 1885-1905. By Frank Luther Mott. (Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1957. viii, 858 pp. Indexed. \$12.50.) This fourth

volume in Dr. Mott's series on the development of the American magazine treats the period of tremendous growth in circulation. Also noteworthy were the development of the professional "magaz-
inist," the increase in advertising, and the rise of the periodical designed to appeal to a special group of readers.

Missouri magazines of the period mentioned by Dr. Mott range from *Commodore Rollingpin's Illustrated Humorous Almanac* to *The Censor*, "urban weekly of politics, society, art and music, and literature." The book traces in detail *Reedy's Mirror*, founded in St. Louis in 1891 as the *Sunday Mirror*, an urban weekly devoted to society, politics, the arts, and sports and amusements. This periodical went into bankruptcy in 1893, and William N. Reedy purchased it a short time later. In 1913 the magazine became *Reedy's Mirror* as the name of the owner was then better known than that of his paper.

Some of the outstanding literary figures of the day contributed to the *Mirror*, but its editorial section, written by Reedy under a pseudonym, remained the prime attraction for its readers. The editor in addition sometimes wrote over one-third of the paper—articles, verse, small talk. The periodical collapsed soon after Reedy's death in 1920.

Background to Glory. By John Bakeless. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1957. 359 pp. Indexed. \$6.00.) John Bakeless here presents his subject, George Rogers Clark, the Revolutionary War hero, as a most extraordinary personality: a commander whose reconnaissance was so perfect that no enemy ever caught him unawares; an officer who at 31 had won fame through important conquests made without defeat; a master at handling men; a scholar of both Indian life and the Indian mind; a field naturalist who would dismount and lead his horse as he followed the movement of ants; a lover of books. At the close Clark is shown living out his life in relative poverty and bitter disillusion, crippled and then paralyzed, nearly forgotten by the country which he had helped to create and which failed to meet its financial obligations to him. This is the story of an American whose greatness Congress tardily recognized 110 years after his death by appropriating \$1,000,000 for a memorial to be erected at Vincennes.

A Pictorial History of the Negro in America. By Langston Hughes and Milton Meltzer. (New York: Crown Publishers, Inc.,

1956. 316 pp. Indexed. \$5.95.) Langston Hughes, a native Missourian, and Milton Meltzer trace in text and picture the story of the Negro in America from the arrival of the first African slave ship to present times. Illustrated with more than 1,000 reproductions of pictures, paintings, broadsides, drawings, woodcuts, and cartoons, the book covers every aspect of Negro life. Sections connected with Missouri history include those on the Missouri Compromise; the Lawrence, Kansas, raid in 1856; the John Brown raid into Missouri; and the Dred Scott decision of 1857. The photograph of George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist and native Missourian, conducting a chemistry class about 1900 is presented in the section on Tuskegee Institute.

Years of Service, 1932-1956. By Ray V. Denslow. (Privately printed, 1957. 80 pp. Not indexed.) This is a historical review of the last quarter century of Royal Arch Masonry in Missouri. The writer produced a two-volume work entitled *History of Royal Arch Masonry in Missouri* in 1931. This booklet summarizes the annual convocations since that time, tells of the rise of new chapters, presents a necrology, contains a picture and sketch of each Grand High Priest during the period, and provides tabular information about the lodge.

David Crockett the Man and the Legend. By James Atkins Shackford. Edited by John B. Shackford. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1956. xiii, 338 pp. Indexed. \$6.00.) In contrast to the legendary hero of song and story, David Crockett is presented as an authentic historical figure in this carefully documented work. From primary and secondary source material the author has unfolded as the dominant theme of Crockett's political career in the Tennessee legislature and the United States Congress the determination to secure by national legislation the titles to western Tennessee lands for those who settled upon them and improved them.

John Filson of Kentucke. By John Walton. (Lexington, Kentucky: University of Kentucky Press, 1956. 130 pp. Indexed. \$4.00.) This is a carefully documented biography of Kentucky's first historian. The author includes a chapter on Filson's book, *The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke*, published in 1784, and another chapter on the portion of the book devoted to "The Adventures of Daniel Boone," the first written account of the

exploits of the famous frontiersman. A replica of Filson's map of Kentucky, which sold with the book, accompanies this volume.

Battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn Tavern. By Claire N. Moody. (Little Rock: Arkansas Valley Printing Company, 1956. vii, 39 pp. Map. No index. \$1.00.) This booklet describes the action preceding the Battle of Pea Ridge and the conflict itself and includes a letter written by a Confederate participant, a description of conditions after the battle from A. W. Bishop's *Loyalty on the Frontier*, and a list of the units, with officers, which fought at Pea Ridge.

Documents of American Catholic History. Edited by John Tracy Ellis. (Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Company, 1956. xii, 677 pp. Indexed. \$8.75.) This compilation, consisting of 163 official documents from original sources, traces the development of the Catholic Church in America from the days of Columbus to the present era.

OBITUARIES

AGEE, PURL, Independence: May 5, 1876-December 18, 1955. Osteopath. Past president of Missouri Huguenot Society and of National Society of Huguenots.*

BROWN, TOM B., Edina: September 1, 1903-June 20, 1957. Judge of First Judicial District since 1947.*

BURKE, HARRY R., Brownsville, Oregon: May 23, 1885-July 19, 1956.*

BURNS, CHARLES, Huntsville: October 16, 1891-June 14, 1957. State representative, 1953-1957.

BURTON, OLLY D., Kansas City: September 18, 1868-April 2, 1957. As publisher he introduced many Missouri authors to the public.*

BYLAND, CLARENCE REEDE, Clarence: October 5, 1895-July 11, 1957. Editor of *Clarence Courier*.*

CARGILL, RAY L., Kansas City: August 22, 1884-July 24, 1957. Geologic consultant. Former official of Commerce Trust Company.*

COCHEL, W. A., Parkville: August 7, 1877-May 1, 1955.*

COOPER, ARMWELL L., Kansas City: November 15, 1870-April 16, 1957. State senator, 1907-1909. Former president of Kansas City Bar Association and Missouri Bar Association.*

COOPER, LEE CHARLES, Slater: June 6, 1889-March 23, 1957. Retired engineer for Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad.*

CUPP, JOHN I., Marceline: August 13, 1881-August 16, 1956.*

DAVIS, DOWDAL H., Kansas City: August 24, 1913-June 21, 1957. Kansas City police commissioner. With *Kansas City Call* since 1937.

DEANE, JOHN A., Kansas City: April 13, 1876-September 27, 1956.*

DETIENNE, FRED, Vandalia: April 14, 1879-May 27, 1957. Former publisher of *The Vandalia Leader*. State representative, 1935-1937.

DEWITT, JAMES M., Kirksville: January 20, 1895-September 16, 1956. Chief engineer at International Shoe Factory. Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Missouri, 1946-1947.*

ELLISON, GEORGE ROBB, Jefferson City: July 22, 1881-July 17, 1957. Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri, 1927-1930; judge of the Supreme Court, 1931-1955. A trustee of the Society.

ELMORE, C. E., Houston: January 18, 1882-July 4, 1957. Columnist and Texas County historian.

GAY, SAMUEL T., Ironton: January 2, 1902-January 28, 1957. Former vice president and general manager of Queen Anne Candy Company.*

HATCHETT, JAMES W., Rolla: May 23, 1904-May 16, 1956.*

HENCKLER, HERMAN, Los Angeles, California: February 3, 1874-January 19, 1957.*

HENDERSON, ED, Farmington: August 21, 1870-March 6, 1957. Former postmaster at Hospital No. 4.*

HUMPHREYS, M. E., Galt: August 14, 1888-July 11, 1957. State representative, 1915-1916.

ITTNER, ANTHONY F., St. Louis: November 23, 1872-July 15, 1957. A judge of the circuit court, 1923-1928. Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri Masons.

JAMESON, W. ED., Fulton: May 28, 1865-June 24, 1957. Director of State Department of Public Health and Welfare, 1949-1955. Chairman of State Eleemosynary Board, 1932-1940. President of William Woods College board of directors, 1910-1954.*

KENNEDY, JOSEPH W., Ladue: May 30, 1916-May 5, 1957. Chairman of department of chemistry, Washington University. One of four scientist who discovered plutonium.

KOESTER, J. F., Jefferson City: November 16, 1878-May 29, 1957. Retired publisher and newspaper editor.

LATHROP, JOHN H., Kansas City: October 3, 1884-July 7, 1957. University of Missouri curator, 1935-1941; president of Kansas City Bar Association, 1941.*

McHANEY, HAL H., Kennett: February 19, 1898-June 7, 1957. Lawyer.*

MARTIN, DR. S. P., East Prairie: October 12, 1877-October 28, 1956.*

MATTINGLY, BARAK T., St. Louis: March 15, 1901-July 18, 1957. Attorney. Chairman Republican State Committee, 1937-1939; National Committeeman, 1940-1948.*

Moore, Mrs. Adella B., Caledonia: March 9, 1875-June 15, 1957. Missouri historian and genealogist.*

NEFF, PAUL J., St. Louis: July 14, 1884-June 8, 1957. Board chairman and past president of Missouri Pacific Railroad.

NELSON, LONNIE B., Salem: January 16, 1892-May 26, 1957. State representative, 1957.

NEWBERRY, JOHN, Jefferson City: February 7, 1893-May 30, 1957. Member of American Legion Founders, Ltd.; State commander and National commander (1953) of 40 and 8 of American Legion.

NORTON, ELIJAH HISE, Jefferson City: March 11, 1888-December 29, 1956. State Insurance Department employee since 1913; chief examiner, 1950-1956.*

O'CONNOR, MRS. W. F., Washington, D. C.: June 2, 1877-May 22, 1957. Chief receptionist at St. Aloysius Gonzaga High School.*

ORTHWEIN, WILLIAM R., St. Louis: October 16, 1881-October 2, 1955. Past president, Lawyer's Association of St. Louis.*

PHARIS, MRS. DONALD C., Liberty: January 31, 1896-June 16, 1957.*

SHOOP, RUSSELL "DUKE" T., Washington, D. C.: April 26, 1904-April 27, 1957. War correspondent. Chief of *Kansas City Star's* Washington Bureau since 1947.

SMITH, F. M., Pueblo, Colorado: March 8, 1879-May 16, 1957.*

SMITH, MRS. MELLCENE T., University City: November 13, 1872-June 21, 1957. Missouri's first woman legislator, 1923-1925. President of St. Louis Law Printing Company.*

STIX, ERNEST W., St. Louis: November 16, 1878-September 28, 1955. President for 38 years of Rice-Stix, Incorporated. Director of Washington University Corporation since 1929.*

TOBIN, ROBERT A., Chicago, Illinois: November 2, 1889-October 15, 1956.*

TOLMAN, JUSTIN, Liberty: April 10, 1888-May 16, 1957. Educator. Mormon custodian of historic old Liberty Jail.*

VAN SANT, THOMAS H., Fulton: October 12, 1892-May 28, 1957. Banker. Former trustee of Westminster College.*

VERNON, E. L., Lebanon: September 6, 1869-June 22, 1957. Businessman and civic leader.*

WEIER, MRS. GEORGE W., Pevely: November 13, 1891-September 16, 1955.*

WITHROW, CHARLES M., Tarkio: December 5, 1889-June 14, 1957. Former teacher and book salesman.*

WOODSMALL, MRS. BESS B., Marshall: August 23, 1882-January 9, 1957.*

*A member of the Society.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

NO LUNCH COUNTER?

From the *Potosi Journal*, August 19, 1903.

A new druggist in Daviess County is now ready for business, having just received a complete and up-to-date stock of goods consisting of \$200 worth of fixtures, \$100 worth of drugs and \$400 worth of liquors.

WANTED: SHORTER SKIRTS AND HIGH HEELED SHOES

From the *Poplar Bluff Weekly Republican*, September 24, 1903.

Don't Do That.—We are requested to say that this thing of spitting all over the floor and stairway and sidewalk at the postoffice must be stopped or some one will get fined. Many ladies go to the postoffice, and nobody but a hog would wish to have them wade through a lot of such filth. Stop it or you may wish that you had.

THE HOME MISSION MOVEMENT

From the *Potosi Journal*, August 19, 1903.

A new game has been introduced among social circles, and it is likely to become popular. The amusement is called "Christianity." The girls all get on one side of the room and are the christians, and the boys get on the other side and are heathens. Then the heathens all go over and embrace Christianity.

AN EARLY "HOT ROD"

From the *Potosi Journal*, September 16, 1903.

Gottlieb Bierman, a St. Louis County farmer, has appealed to sheriff to stop the reckless running of automobiles along the road by his place. His wrath is particularly directed against a "red devil" that passes his house every night at 10 o'clock and returning at 12.

OVER-ADVERTISED

From *The Lamar Democrat*, January 9, 1908.

A Minden man was telling us recently of a very enterprising idea a liquor dealer out in those parts undertook to put in operation to boost his goods. He called upon the representatives of several churches and offered to furnish them the necessary wine for sacramental purposes. He was listened to with some attention until he explained that he expected each member to be told it was so and so's best, and then the matter was dropped. Some people don't appreciate real enterprise, it seems.

RURAL FREE DAIRY

From the *Poplar Bluff Weekly Republican*, September 24, 1903.

Vigilance Committee.—We are reliably informed that a vigilance committee is to be organized by a number of cow owners of the north part of the city for the purpose of putting a stop to the prevailing habit of some petty thieves who have been milking cows that did not belong to them. They are said to catch the cows while grazing in the woods, north of town, and milk them in the middle of the afternoon. They are known to some and all they want to do is to catch them in their nefarious work, and then all bets are off with Mr. thief.

BLEACHERITES, TAKE HEED

From the West Plains *Howell County Gazette*, January 19, 1928.

Home Run Hitters Need Not Pay Any Damages.—If you attend a ball game and a batter knocks a home run into the bleachers or grand stand, and the ball hits you on the nose, don't turn around and sue the batter for damages. If you do, you'll lose. In June, 1925, First Baseman Jim Bottomley, of the St. Louis Cardinals, "purposely created a home run situation," as the lawyers said in pleading the damage suit for the man who was hit squarely on the nose by the ball. At the first trial of the case the plaintiff got a judgment for \$3,500. A new trial was ordered which resulted in a verdict for the ball player.

EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMITS

From *The Osceola Weekly Democrat*, September 23, 1871.

Runaway.—The monotony of our streets was relieved on Monday morning last by quite an exciting runaway. A span of horses attached to a wagon came dashing down Second street, colliding, in their mad career, with a buggy, and pretty nearly demolishing it. If there is not an ordinance, there ought to be one, compelling persons to secure their horses and teams. If there be such a law, we call upon the Marshal to enforce it; and if there be not, we ask our Town Board to see to it that there is such an ordinance passed, and that speedily.

SOME WOMEN EXPECT SO MUCH OF A MAN

From *The Lamar Democrat*, April 9, 1908.

We were glancing over the Jasper county court records today when we noticed that a woman wanted a divorce for this: Her husband "was a habitual drunkard, was quarrelsome in disposition and often cursed her without cause; that on occasions he swore at her on the public square in Carthage; that two or three different times he slapped her, falsely accused her of being untrue to him, and that he was of shiftless habits and failed to support her, and finally left her." Some women expect so much of a man, anyway.

BUT THE RADIOS WERE ALSO REPUBLICAN THAT YEAR

From the West Plains *Howell County Gazette*, January 12, 1928.

The Next Campaign May Be Conducted By Radio.—Next year's presidential campaign promises to be the most interesting ever made. In the past four years

thousands of radio sets have been installed in homes all over the United States. Many broadcasting stations combine to give programs of national importance. Next year, no doubt, the two nominees for president can be heard many times over the radio before the election. Just what effect this will have on the final returns remains to be seen. But we can't help but think that it will benefit the Democrats more than the Republicans. We have a Republican press, but there is not a big Democratic newspaper in the state of Missouri. And for years Missouri was lined up with the solid South.

BEFORE THE SMUDGE POT

From *The Lamar Democrat*, April 9, 1908.

The mercury went down, Thursday night, nearly four degrees below freezing point—to be exact, it was $28\frac{1}{2}$. Just what damage was done, it will perhaps take several days to ascertain. As one walked through town, Thursday night, he was struck by a rather unusual spectacle. In many of the yards, he saw a lighted lantern hanging in a peach tree. The town folks knew that it was going to freeze, so they conceived the idea that a lantern, suspended among the peach blossoms, might save them from the frost. E. H. Adams, the local weather wizard, scouts at this idea and declares that a lighted lantern in a peach tree, upon a frosty night, doesn't do any more good than a piece of bright red calico.

BUSINESS BY BARTER

From the *Boonville Observer*, May 8, 1844.

Just received 5 boxes pine apple cheese, 30 reams wrapping paper, 25 do. letter do., 25 do. F. cap do., 50 boxes shaving soap, 5 do. coffee mills, 10 do. rosin soap, 10 pieces Kentucky janes, 25 do. cottonades, 10 do. nankeens, 10 do. bed ticking, 100 do. American prints, 10 bales domestic, 5 do. osnaburgs, 75000 percussion caps, 50 kegs Dupont's powder, 25 do. blasting do., 1000 lbs. bar lead, 3000 lbs. pig do., together with cloves, nutmegs, table salt, bed-cords, plow lines, stoneware, knives and forks, blacking, spelling books, candlewick, wrapping twine, Epsom salts, &c. I will take in exchange for goods, *wheat, hemp, bacon, dry hides, beeswax, feathers, flaxseed, lard and tallow, &c.*—R. V. Harvey

STILL A PROBLEM

From the *Poplar Bluff Weekly Republican*, September 24, 1903.

Too Many Dogs.—There are entirely too many dogs in this city, and notwithstanding the onslaughts being made almost daily by our dog catchers, there is still about 1500 too many, and some of them are the most industrious cusses after dark of any animal we have ever known of.

We are not a dog hater, and believe the dog is a benefactor, and the man who would abolish him entirely would steal acorns from a dead nigger, or pennies from the eyes of a blind sow. But while we have the utmost respect for the dog, and have frequently vacated an orchard or melon patch, and even portions of our raiment at his suggestion, we are still constrained to remark that he is to darn numerous in this particular city. . . .

WHEN PUBLIC WORKS WERE CHEAP

From *An Illustrated Historical Atlas Map*, Jackson County, Missouri, 1877.

Independence was located by order of the county court on the 29th day of March, 1827, no improvements having previously been made. Samuel Newton was appointed by the commissioner to survey and lay out the town, and to show the compensation for labor in those days, and the aids deemed necessary. We append the following report. Stakes \$1.00, three days' packing and driving the same, \$2.50. Surveying 143 lots at 25 cents, \$35.75, five days laying off town at 75 cents, \$3.75, writing and putting up advertisements \$2.00, 4 quires of paper, \$1.50, 2 sheets of pasteboard, 25 cents, three days crying sales, \$6.00, seven gallons of whiskey, \$3.50. Boy waiting at sale, 25 cents.

The first courthouse was a hewed log structure, for which the court appropriated one hundred and seventy-five dollars. . . .

THIS WAS NO PREFAB

From the *Rich Hill Mining Review*, Jan. 12, 1911.

First House Built of Sawed Lumber.—J. F. Oldham of Balltown removed an old landmark this week when he tore down the old house on his place, just east of Balltown. This was the oldest house in Vernon county built of sawed lumber. It was built in the year 1828 by Thomas Dodge, and Rev. Amasa Jones of Harmony Mission is said to have been the boss carpenter. The house was a story and a half structure 16x18 with a kitchen 16x16. Mr. Oldham says the frame was all good except the sills. The studding were burr oak, the siding black walnut and the ceiling pecan. The doors were made of black walnut, three feet wide, and are yet in a fine state of preservation. The lumber for this house was sawed at the old Ball mill which was located near where the Balltown bridge now spans the Osage.—*Metz Times*.

WE CALL IT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

From the *Springfield Express*, January 21, 1887.

During the holidays some mischievous boys wrapped Rus' barber sign in an old coat and hid it in a wagon belonging to a farmer south of here who was in town after night and starting home and not seeing the sign, drove off with it. Next day, Rus, missing his sign and learning where it went, sent word for its return, but no heed being given, he sent an officer for sign and man too, who was tried before Esq Woodfill here last week, for carrying away the sign or for not returning the same after it was found in his possession, and was fined \$1 and costs, all amounting to about \$17, and we learn the poor man had to sell his cow and calf (food from the babes' mouths) to foot the bill. "All jokes are free in harvest," but those youths who brought on this trouble should be taught that such "little innocent tricks," played in mid-winter is fraught with imminent danger of the penitentiary.—*Verona Independent*.

THE "COW DOCTOR"

From the *Rich Hill Mining Review*, February 9, 1911.

(In Fairview column, written January 24.) Probably not many readers of the *Review* remember that it has not been so very many years ago, that when a

cow got sick, it was said, she had "lost her cud." We remember when we was a boy, one of our father's cows got sick, and he sent for an old gentleman in the neighborhood that was a "cow doctor." When he came he said she had lost her cud. He had mother get some yarn, and he wound a ball about the size of a billiard ball, greased it well and "rammed" it down her throat with a broom handle. We don't remember whether the cow died or not.

Folks used to think when a cow "got all run down," she had the "hollow horn" and the thing to do was to take a gimlet and bore a hole in her horn. But what good that done for "hollow horn" we never could imagine; but we suppose the same good the yarn ball did for loss of "cud."

VIRGINIA LINK TO MISSOURI

From *The Kansas City Times*, June 27, 1957.

Williamsburg, Va., June 26.—Virginia has more historic spots to lure tourists than any other state, yet Missourians are reminded that their state possesses a very valuable marker of the nation's early years.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., Winthrop Rockefeller and their wives were hosts to the governors of the states and other guests last night in the restored mansion of the colonial governors. The guests dined and danced in the huge garden till morning.

They also were permitted to stroll through the candle-lit governor's palace. Women in the costumes of colonial dames greeted the visitors in the palace.

"You Missourians do have something that interests Virginians very much," one of them confided. "It is the original monument of Thomas Jefferson. The one at Monticello is only a reproduction of the one you have at Columbia."

THEY JUST WANTED TO SHARE THE WORK

From the Jefferson City *The Daily Post*, January 28, 1914.

Women Organize. Suffragettes in Meeting at Columbia Today. Columbia, Mo., Jan. 28.—With suffrage to east of them and suffrage to west of them, Missouri suffragists are today organizing a campaign which they expect will secure "Votes for Missouri women" and make a "white strip" on the equal suffrage map from Indiana to Utah. Initiative petitions for a vote suffrage amendment to the constitution today are being circulated in two-thirds of the congressional districts of the state and more than half of the 23,000 signatures necessary have already been secured, according to Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Columbia, president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association.

"Many people have the wrong idea of woman suffrage," said Mrs. Miller. "Missouri women are not going into this campaign with any feeling of antagonism. We feel that the men have too much to do. We have been asking our husbands in the past to earn the living and at the same time carry all the burden of public office."

MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS PLEASE NOTE

From the *Sturgeon Missouri Leader*, August 20, 1908.

Voodoo Cured Old Negress.—Aunt Lucy Tinder, a Sturgeon Negress about 55 years old, credits a Negro Voodoo doctor from Macon City with her recovery from a prolonged attack of the "miserics." The voodoo took a lizzard, a toad, a handful of grasshoppers, and a small snake out of the aged Negress' system, for he showed them to her in a glass bottle. The menageries was obtained while Aunt Lucy was in a "transom." The voodoo doctor then stated that he suspected another frog was lurking around in Aunt Lucy some place or other and it would cost a little extra to get him out, his froglets being particularly stubborn. The extra price was paid and Mr. Frog was brought forth. Aunt Lucy improved rapidly and is now in fairly good health. Before the treatment at the hands of the conjure-man she suffered from crazy spells and was in poor health for a long time.

Negroes in Sturgeon, and some white people, credit the voodoo doctor with a genuine cure. The facts are vouched for by several reputable Sturgeonites. From the *Columbia Herald*.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

American Heritage, June, 1957: "Great Days of the Overland Stage," by W. Eugene Hollon.

Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, April, 1957: "The Reverend William Murphy," by Ashby T. Gibbons, Jr.; "The Diary of John Corcoran," edited by Charles van Ravenswaay; "Thrilling Adventures Among the Sioux and Chippewas," by James Shields; "I At Home," by Stephen Hempstead, Sr., edited by Mrs. Dana O. Jensen.

—July, 1957: "The Episcopate of Bishop Hawks," by Charles F. Rehkopf; "The Busch Family of Cedar Grove Farm," by Mrs. T. E. Kircher; "Steamboat Experiences," from the journal of Dr. Hiram Mills.

California Historical Society Quarterly, March, 1957: "Mark Twain at The Sanitary Ball—and Elsewhere?" by William C. Miller.

Chronicles of Oklahoma, Spring, 1957: "The Butterfield Overland Mail One Hundred Years Ago," by Muriel H. Wright.

Journal of the Missouri Bar, May, 1957: "The State Against Celia, A Slave," by Hugh P. Williamson.

Missouri Archaeologist, December, 1956: "The Hannibal Complex," by J. Allen Eichenberger; "The Delaware Bridge Cairn, 23CN13," by Richard A. Marshall; "A Black Sand Site in Saline County, Missouri," by T. M. Hamilton; "The Moniteau Bluff Pictographs in Boone County: Missouri," by Richard S. Brownlee.

Missouri News Magazine, June, 1957: "American Theater Story," by Leslie G. Kennon; "The Story of Old Drum, a Senator, and a Law Suit," by Luke Chase; "Historic Fort Osage," by Thomas W. Wright; "Born in Missouri," by Dave Frailey; "Big Oak Tree: Nature's Gift."

Museum Graphic, Spring, 1957: "The Brother's War in Missouri," "For Some the War Ended, But Not For Jesse James," "Jesse James of St. Joseph," and "Jesse by Jehovah!" by Bartlett Boder.

New Mexico Historical Review, April, 1957: "The Southern Overland Mail and Stagecoach Line, 1857-1861," by Oscar Osburn Winther.

Trail Guide, Kansas City Posse, March, 1957: "Marcus Whitman, Physician, Pioneer, Missionary, Empire Builder," by Dr. Mahlon Delp.

Young World, April 7-June 23, 1957: "David Rankin, True Story of an American Gentleman," by Florence Hornaday Summers.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

If you are interested in the historic past of Missouri, either as a "producer" or "consumer" of history, you are invited to apply for membership in the State Historical Society of Missouri. Annual dues are \$1.00, and *The Missouri Historical Review* is sent free to all members. Life membership is \$20.00.

Please fill in the form below.

State Historical Society of Missouri
Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri

GENTLEMEN:

I should like to apply for membership in the State Historical Society of Missouri and receive *The Missouri Historical Review*.

Signed.....

Address.....
.....

I enclose \$1.00.....

I enclose \$20.00.....

ANDERSON HOUSE



Massie—Mo. Res. Div.

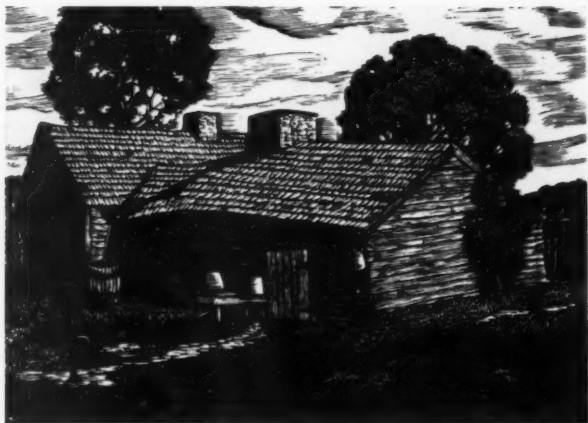
Anderson House

this property. High standards have been set for the restoration, and careful research is preceding all work.

Colonel William Oliver Anderson built his brick mansion in 1853, using a limestone foundation and fine quality red brick walls with narrow mortar joints. The house, two and one-half stories plus basement, has 18 rooms in addition to pantries, halls, and closets, and a wide stairway rises graciously from the first to the third floors. All woodwork is of native black walnut. On the two main floors the ceilings are 12 feet high, and each room has a fireplace with a coal grate.

At present a parlor, dining room, and two bedrooms are furnished with authentic furniture and household equipment of the times. Many antiques, battle relics, and other items of historic interest are on display. The Foundation hopes that in the future the entire mansion can be restored and furnished as an accurate picture in three dimensions of the ante-bellum home built by a well-to-do Southerner in Missouri.

Lexington is the site of the well-known Civil War "Battle of the Hemp Bales" and of the Anderson House which was used as a hospital during the struggle. In 1928 Lafayette County secured a 75-acre tract which includes much of the battlefield with its entrenchments and the Anderson House and grounds. On May 2, 1955, the Circuit Court of Lafayette County chartered the Anderson House and Lexington Battlefield Foundation, Incorporated, as a non-profit corporation to restore, administer, and maintain



Jesse James Birthplace

Birthplace of Jesse James

Located in Clay County, three miles from Kearney, is the James farm. The visitor passes between two old stone gateposts, with "James" carved on one and "1845" on the other, and follows a pasture road to a two-story frame house joined to a sagging old log cabin. The latter is the birthplace of Jesse James.

Robert James brought his bride from Kentucky to Clay County in 1842 and began to farm and preach. Their first child, Alexander Franklin James, was born in 1843. The family moved to the James farm in 1845, occupying the cabin built by Jacob Gromer in 1822, and here Jesse Woodson James was born in 1847.

The little log house remained the center of activity for the James boys for many years. Jesse and Frank went to the Pleasant Grove School and on Sundays to the Baptist church in Kearney. Here in June, 1863, a band of men hanged Dr. Reuben Samuels, the boys' stepfather, until he was near death and gave Jesse a serious beating with a rope. And here in 1875 a bomb thrown through a window exploded, killing little Archie Samuels, a half-brother, and causing their mother to lose an arm; neither of the brothers was at home at the time. From the day Jesse embarked on his life of outlawry shortly after the Civil War until his death in 1882, he frequently visited the old home.

At present the house, with an addition constructed in 1893, is owned by Robert J. James, son of Frank, who has operated it as a museum since 1925. In the yard is the stump of the old coffee tree under which Jesse slept from 1882 until his removal to Mount Olivet Cemetery at Kearney in 1902.

The original wood engraving by Fred Geary here reproduced is owned by the State Historical Society.

